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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1874-75.

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
FOR 1874-75.

No. 2195-407P., dated Aboo, 17th August 1875.

From—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana,

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana for the year 1874-75.

2. The office of Agent to the Governor-General was made over to me by Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., on the 13th November 1874, so that I have held charge in Rajpootana for between four and five months only during the year now under report. There have been also several changes of office among the Political Agents, of which the result has been that some reports have been written by officers under the disadvantage of not having actually held the Agency during the year.

Successions.

3. The principal political events of the year have been the successions to the Chiefships of Ulwur and Meywar. In October 1874 the Maharana of Oodeypoor most unfortunately died at the age of 27; and in the same month died the Maharaja of Ulwur, aged 29. Neither of these Chiefs left legitimate issue; and their succession was regulated by the custom of their respective States.

4. His Highness the Maharana Sumbhoo Sing of Oodeypoor, G.C.S.I., died from an abscess in the liver, which had kept him ill for some months previously. He had, as is usual in Rajpootana, invariably evaded any attempt of the Political Agent to elicit from him a settlement of the succession, and there was some uneasiness regarding it on the day after his death. This was dispelled by the prompt action of the Officiating Political Agent, Colonel Wright, who lost no time in obtaining from the Maharana's mother and the Nobles present a concurrent decision in favor of Sujjun Sing, cousin to the deceased Maharana. After this the official recognition of Sujjun Sing by the Viceroy was quickly awaited, and he was installed without trouble.

5. Nevertheless Sohun Sing, uncle of the deceased Maharana, represented to the Government of India his claims to succeed, and though these have been of course negatived, he remains at his jaghire of Bagore, where he attempts to ignore his nephew as Maharana, and maintains an attitude of very guarded disaffection, carefully avoiding any overt act that might commit him.

6. This attitude would not have been tolerated so long had the Durbar showed any wish to coerce him. But they do not, in fact, desire his presence at the capital, while the hostility between Sohun Sing and his brother, Sukkut Sing, (father of the present Maharana), and the latter's character make it necessary for the Political Agent before enforcing formal submission to understand thoroughly Sohun Sing's real position and motives for holding aloof. The father and this uncle of the young Maharana are likely to give him trouble whenever he undertakes the government, unless they can be bound over to keep the peace. It will be remembered that their quarrel began over the Bagore succession.

7. The late Maharana Sumbhoo Sing was much beloved by the people, of a gentle and amiable disposition, and most courteous manner. His death is much to be deplored on public grounds, for his rule was very popular, and it lasted only about 14 years. It was generally considered by his family and the people generally, wrote Colonel Wright, "a dishonor to the name of their much-loved Chief that he was obliged to die alone;" in other words, that the preparations made in his zenana for becoming suttee should be peremptorily stopped. Colonel Wright says, that at every previous funeral of a Maharana some women had become suttee; but on this occasion the rite was entirely prevented

by the firmness and excellent arrangement of the Political Agent, aided by the two chief Nobles, the Raos of Saloombur and Kanore, whose conduct deserves high praise. The expenses of the funeral amounted to Rupees 4,78,489.

S. At Ulwur the Maharaja's death left a vacancy difficult to fill. There was no living descendant, either lineal or adopted, of Maharao Pertab Sing of Ulwur, but general opinion pointed to Mungul Sing of the Thana family, a boy of 16, as the most approved successor. However Thakoor Lukdeer Sing, who is in some distant degree related to the late Chief, and is a man of reputation in Ulwur, became also a candidate; and the Government of India ordered that the succession, as between Mungul Sing and Lukdeer Sing, should be decided by an award of the heads of the families qualified to provide and choose a Maharaja. Mungul Sing was elected by a majority of this constituency, and was formally recognized by the Supreme Government. To this decision there was no resistance; indeed, I believe Mungul Sing had the good wishes of most of the people, but the losing candidate, Thakoor Lukdeer Sing and his party refused to accept it, and tried hard to get it set aside. They carried their opposition so far as to withhold allegiance to the new Maharaja, not only by abstaining from presenting a *nuzzer*, but by holding apart together as a faction, and showing plainly that they wanted only strength and opportunity to go much further. It will be recollected that Thakoor Lukdeer Sing had twice headed armed resistance against the oppression of the late Maharaja Sheodan Sing; and the second time with success.

His conduct on these occasions was justifiable, and his character stood high in the State; inasmuch that his refusal to acknowledge Mungul Sing was greatly regretted by all British officers who knew him, and his contumacy was for some time very leniently treated. But it is to be feared that his disappointment, the recollection of former successful opposition, and ill advice of interested Agents misled his judgment.

Although too wise to resist openly a decision confirmed by the British Government, yet he would neither yield nor allow his adherents to yield, so it was necessary to allow the Ulwur Durbar to attach the estates of all the refractory Thakoors, while Lukdeer Sing was ordered to leave Ulwur and to reside at Ajmere. He obeyed reluctantly, and with delay that very nearly exhausted the patience of the authorities.

Administration during minorities.

9. As the new Chiefs who succeeded in Meywar and Ulwur were both under age, it became necessary to provide for the proper administration of the two States during their minorities. There are now three States, of which the Chiefs are minors—*Meywar*, *Ulwur*, and *Dholepoor*.

10. In Oodeypoor the young Maharana was nearly 17 years of age when he was placed on the *guddee*, so the minority is not likely to last long. It was necessary for the proper management of a State, which has always been difficult for its Chief to keep in order, and in which trustworthy officials are rare, to place the superintendence of the whole administration in the hands of the Political Agent. But it was agreed that a Council should be formed, to be composed of the four Nobles selected for periodical attendance at Oodeypoor on the Chief, and of the two principal Ministers, with the Political Agent as President; and that all cases of importance should be laid before the Council by the President, who should decide what cases should thus be treated. The main principle to be adopted by the Political Agent was to endeavour to give method and stability to existing institutions, to improve the course of justice without undertaking to dispense justice, and invariably to impose upon the chief persons of the State a due share of the responsibility for deciding all important questions of internal Government.

11. The administration of Ulwur had been in the hands of very able Political Agents, aided by a Council, before the death of the late Maharaja; and it only remained to introduce some modifications of the system. The Councils are now relieved as much as possible of ordinary routine work, and of judicial business, which is left with special functionaries. Supreme executive authority rests with the Political Agent, who is also President of the Council, and who is bound to lay all important questions of internal administration before his Council for their collective advice. He can of course always act on his own responsibility, but for this there should be special reason. In Ulwur the minority is likely to be longer than at Oodeypoor, so that there is time to continue more systematic reform, and to build on the foundations of some permanent organization. The settlement of land revenue will be soon concluded, and the finances are flourishing.

12. At Oodeypoor the plan of a ten years' fixed assessment was mentioned in the lifetime of the late Maharana;

but it would be such a difficult undertaking in a State like Meywar, that I doubt much whether it ought to be attempted during a short minority. At Dholepoor also there has been for some time a Council, whom Major Dennehy compliments on the quantity of work performed by them, and on their constant daily attendance.

Education of the minors.

13. When the successions were fixed, and the temporary administrations arranged, there remained the important duty of providing for the proper education of the young Chiefs. Taking into consideration the atmosphere in which the Chiefs of India necessarily grow up, it seemed that good personal conduct and a proper manner of life are the first objects in regulating the training of a young Chief in Rajpootana.

Trustworthy native guardians who could live constantly with their wards appeared most likely to accomplish these ends, though the result must always be doubtful. And I think it very fortunate that for the Chief of Oodeypoor, the services of Dewan Jancee Beharee Lal have been secured by the courtesy of the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, whose trusted officer he is; for the Dewan is well known and highly esteemed at Oodeypoor.

14. The guardianship at Ulwur was accepted by Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., whose character and abilities are well known and will be most valuable in his present appointment. Subordinate teaching arrangements have, of course, been also made.

15. In Dholepoor the education of the young Rana has hitherto been personally superintended by Major Dennehy, who reports that he has made good elementary progress. It will soon be necessary to settle a plan for placing him under regular tuition.

Management of Kotah.

16. The only other State not under the direct rule of its hereditary Chief is *Kotah*. This State continues to be successfully administered by Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C.S.I., in spite of the difficulties inseparable from his position.

17. I visited Kotah in January 1875, and I must confess that I was struck with the generally flourishing look

of a country and city which are reported to have been so grievously misgoverned. It tended to strengthen the opinion of those who suspect that misgovernment, to a degree which seems to Europeans ruinous, takes some time in India before it seriously damages the springs of productiveness, or deranges society in a naturally fertile country.

18. In Kotah the difficulty is to accomplish radical reform upon the existing materials, and to remedy confusion without a total change of system. So again it is necessary at once to give the Nawab Faiz Ali Khan very thorough support (otherwise he would fail), and to superintend his proceedings. The restoration of finances continues still the great difficulty. I have gone into this matter separately, and it is one difficult to handle in an Annual Report, nor is the statement of revenue and expenditure in the Nawab's report very clearly arranged. I have also to look over the Nawab's plans, which he mentions, for a land revenue settlement, and for consolidating the customs. But these things hardly belong to the transactions of 1874-75.

Affairs of other States.

19. No important events have happened during the year in the other States of Rajpootana.

20. In *Marwar*, Maharaja Jeswunt Sing continues to rule vigorously, and to use his best endeavours toward reform of police and finance. So much of his territory belongs to the jaghiredars that uniform government, or the introduction of general changes is peculiarly difficult. But he exerts himself very sincerely to put down violent crime, and he has been attempting improvements in the system of revenue collection from the land and from the customs.

21. From *Bickaneer*, Captain Burton's report of political affairs is on the whole favorable. In January 1874 Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly received at Jeypoor the Thakoors who were in opposition to the Durbar; and a Committee was appointed to adjust complaints, which arose principally out of the system which prevailed under the late Maharaja of constantly transferring grants of land. This has caused a conflict of claims very difficult to settle; but the Committee is said to have made progress and done good up to date.

22. In September the Maharaja in person met Sir Lewis Pelly at Sambhur; and the counsel which he there obtained

seems to have had some effect. Nevertheless, the relations between the Maharaja and his Thakoors are still strained.

23. On the 25th March Captain Burton received news of the discovery and defeat of an attempt to poison the Maharaja of Bickaneer by placing some deadly compound in his shoes. The chief persons said to be implicated were Kharak Sing, whose family had pretensions to succeed the late Maharaja, and Ummur Sing, one of the principal Thakoors. A Commission was ordered to make enquiry into the affair, which has not yet sent up its report.

24. In *Tonk* also I think there has been decided improvement; or else (what is quite as probable) their reports of administrative backsliding after Sahibzada Oobedulla Khan quitted the Ministry had been over-stated. I passed twice through *Tonk* in the spring of 1875, and after much discussion the Nawab agreed to place the Ministry in the hands of his uncle, Mahomed Ibadulla Khan, who is much respected. Since then I have heard no complaints; and it must be remembered that a State consisting of six separate *enclaves* among other territories is hard to supervise. The financial condition of the State is not, I understand, embarrassing, though there are some large debts of old standing.

25. As was mentioned in the Report from Marwar for last year, the Maharaja is contemplating some kind of measurement and re-assessment of his villages in this State, but on this question it is not easy to advise him, since it is obvious that the benefit of such an operation, which must cost money, depends entirely upon the machinery at command in Jodhpoor for working upon a settlement thus made, and for maintaining boundaries and records. I have already said that a similar re-assessment had been mooted in Meywar; and from Jeypoor the Political Agent now reports that a scientific survey and assessment is contemplated in that State. For Kotah also the Nawab Faiz Ali Khan is contemplating a settlement; and he will be asked to submit definite plans before beginning anything.

26. Kotah is a very different country from Jeypoor or Jodhpoor; it has very rich land, almost all directly under State management; while probably Zalim Sing's organization of the land revenue still survives to some extent. But in the other States a settlement will be everywhere a difficult business, for, so far as I could discover on my tour, the cultivating communities are only groups of tenants-at-will. The

patel and putwarec, where they exist at all, are mere servants of the fisc; there are no records and no rights; and the area of the villages is immense, sometimes 50,000 beegahs; the demand is indeed limited by customary rates on the different crops, but practically its limit must be the rarity of cultivators. The difference in appearance between the Jats or Goojur peasants in Rajpootana proper, and in British India, is very much in favor of the British subjects. The Rajpoots themselves cultivate seldom. In this condition of things the foundations of any lasting settlement of the land revenue have still to be laid. If, however, the object is merely to strike a fair average of the sum which each village could now pay, and to fix this summarily with the villagers as a body for five or six years, then a rapid measurement of the cultivated and cultivable area may suffice.

27. In August 1874 the Maharaja revised and consolidated the export and import duties in Marwar, with the intention of instituting one lump payment for the numerous local dues taken from traders as they passed through his territory, an object which obtained the cordial approbation of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The measure which involved the withdrawal from Jaghiredars of their customary right to levy dues has not, I believe, worked without obstacles in practice. It is one thing to realize on account of the State a lump sum which is to exempt the trader from all further demands throughout Marwar, and it is another thing to make sure that the powerful Thakoors respect this exemption.

28. A consolidating reform, similar to that made in Marwar, has been introduced in the system of customs collection in Jeypoor also, and has elicited remonstrance from the State of Tonk, as the real effect is to increase heavily the duty on goods in transit upon any single line of road through Jeypoor. I am making enquiries into the question. But the extension of the Railway through Rajpootana will much affect the whole revenue of Marwar, and of every other State from duties upon external trade or goods in transit. If the main arteries of external trade are kept open, the customs and transit duties will sink into an octroi on consumption. In Upper Rajpootana capital is leaving the old towns, being no longer exposed to the risks which drove the enterprising Marwaree merchants to keep their treasures in Bickaneer, Jodhpoor, or Nagore out of the reach of plundering Pathans or Mahrattas.

Judicial and Police.

29. Several important orders have been issued by the Government during the past year for the determination of matters of procedure and jurisdiction in regard to British subjects, European and Native, accused of committing offences in foreign territory. The practice in these matters seems to have been hitherto very indefinite. There are still some questions connected with the pursuit and extradition of criminals as between Native States, both within and without the boundaries of Rajpootana, which occasionally give trouble. In 1870, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, an engagement was executed between Jeypoor and Puttiala for mutual surrender of criminals. This has not worked well, indeed has not worked at all. Nevertheless on such a notorious border as that of the Shekhawuttee country some good system of inter-statal Police is plainly necessary, though it is not easy to propose any better arrangement than that which was made in 1870, except by investing the British Assistant at Shoojanghur with special local authority, or by periodical meetings on the border of representatives from the States concerned. The same question has arisen, though in not so complicated a form, between Bickaneer and Bhawalpoor.

30. Among the Rajpootana States there is no doubt considerable advantage to criminals from the diverse jurisdictions, though this is only part of the general deficiency of proper Police; and something of the same sort survived among the English counties not so very long ago. The remedy devised for these obstacles to justice is by the Courts of Vakeels, but these are becoming more and more juries for award of compensation rather than Criminal Courts, as they seldom punish offenders; the system is open to much abuse, and will, I think, soon need revision, as times change and better methods become practicable.

The following statement shows the character of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakeels and the States to which criminals belonged :—

			Meywar.	Marwar.	Jeypoor.	Harowtee.	Total.
<i>Offences against the person.</i>							
Murder	...	...	0	1	0	3	4
Assault with wounding	...	...	2	0	0	3	5
	Total	...	2	1	0	6	9

<i>Against property.</i>				Meywar.	Marwar.	Jeypoor.	Harowtee.	Total.
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	2	0	1	2	5		
Highway robbery without	ditto ...	9	9	25	12	55		
Gang robbery with	ditto ...	1	2	0	0	3		
Ditto without	ditto ...	0	20	0	1	21		
Theft with aggravated circumstances		0	0	0	0	0		
Ditto without	ditto ...	7	15	30	21	73		
Cattle lifting	...	2	21	41	34	98		
Premeditated dacoity	...	0	0	9	13	22		
Arson	...	2	1	1	0	4		
Burglary	...	0	4	1	5	10		
Miscellaneous	...	15	45	44	26	130		
Kidnapping	...	0	1	0	0	1		
Poisoning	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	...	38	118	152	114	422		

Dacoities and crime generally.

31. No general survey of the state of violent crime in Rajpootana can safely be attempted, for our means of information are everywhere defective, and vary in different States. The Returns obtained by the Thuggee and Dacoity Officers are said by the Superintendent-General to be equally untrustworthy. When valuable plunder has been taken, we hear of the affair sometimes through complaints to the Court of Vakeels; but I suspect that many such claims for compensation are adjusted by the States, and that only cases which cannot be thus settled come into Court. Nevertheless it may be said that the high roads are now very fairly secure; and the few mail robberies that have been reported have been mostly in the cross country lines in the south-west, the motive of these being not so much robbery as instinctive hostility by the wild tribes and barbarous Chiefs to anything ominous of civilized government. For the same reason they knock down boundary marks and hustle surveyors, as savouring of order and regulation. But as a rule the wild tribes, when properly handled, give very little trouble to the Government of India.

32. In the autumn of 1874 the band of the outlawed Thakoor of Khatu (Marwar) committed some outrages, and proclamations were issued by the Jodhpoor Durbar offering large rewards for his arrest. He was, and still is, supposed to be in hiding in the wilds of Meywar; but he has lain

very quiet of late, and the border of Marwar has been undisturbed. I trust that we may at least succeed in breaking up his gang, which is now the only one in open outlawry in Rajpootana.

33. The Meenas about the triple border of Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi had also given some trouble, and there was at one time a plan for hunting them down by the combined forces of the three States. But the drawbacks to this plan were that, unless conducted by a British Officer, its success was very improbable and not probable even under his conduct, or with the aid of British Contingents. Moreover all experienced officers strenuously upheld the policy of avoiding any avoidable collision between British forces, and these predatory clans unless Imperial interests were involved.

The Durbars to which these outlaws are subject are not only responsible primarily for putting them down, but also for the mismanagement which originally drove them out; while the outlaws themselves have almost always carefully respected the British Government, as to person, property, and postal lines. It was probably upon these considerations that Sir Lewis Pelly preferred, as he wrote in last year's Report, to try first the "method of inducing the outlaws of this class to surrender, and settle down to industrial pursuits on receiving pardon for the past." That method has, as I have reported separately, been, in the hands of Colonel Carnell and Major Walter, very successful, insomuch that nearly all the bands which were known to infest the Marwar-Serohi country have been settled, and this country is, for the present at least, tranquil.

34. In Marwar the Durbar had, in 1873, prepared a systematic plan of action for repressing, supervising, and settling down the Baoreas, a tribe of habitual criminals which is very strong in that State. Major Walter reported in January 1875 that the plan has been steadily worked upon, and promised well. As, however, it places the tribe under very strict repressive regulations, the co-operation of other States into which the Baoreas (or Moghyas) might fly was necessary. The Meywar Durbar, upon reference, affirms that no Baoreas or Moghyas belong properly to its territory, and that all who enter Meywar are foreigners, who will be expelled. This view is very doubtful; and we are still insisting that Meywar shall take stock of its criminal tribes more accurately, in the meantime the genuine result of the Marwar

scheme has to be tested. If it actually reclaims the main body of the Marwar Baoreas, this would be a most creditable administrative exploit.

Boundaries.

35. In the beginning of 1874 the list of unsettled boundaries stood as follows :—

Between			
Sikh States of	Puttiala	and {	Ulwur.
Nabha	...	... {	Jeypoor.
Jeypoor	...	...	Bickancer.
Ajmere	...	...	Marwar.
			Meywar.
			Harowtee.
			Jeypoor.
Meywar	...	...	Kishenghur.
			Marwar.
			Tonk.
			Shahpoora.

Sir Lewis Pelly, in his letter No. 3637-826, dated 22nd September 1874, reported to Government the arrangements he had made for the settlement of all these disputes.

36. During the cold season of 1874-75, boundaries were settled to the following extent :—

Between			
Sikh States of	Puttiala	Nabha. {	Ulwur.
			Jeypoor.
Jeypoor	...	...	Bickaneer.
Ajmere	...	...	Marwar.
			Meywar.
			Harowtee.
			Jeypoor.
			Kishenghur.

and boundary pillars finally set up.

37. The unsettled border between Meywar and Marwar lies along the Aravellis, where at one point the Serohi border makes a triple junction. This is wild and barren land, occupied mostly by Bheel tribes, who object to settling anything; moreover the border for a long way divides Meywar from Godwar, now a district of Marwar, but originally part of Meywar, which has never ceased to regret its loss. So the marking out of the boundary has caused some jealousy

and attempts at thwarting; indeed the Bheels at one time threatened serious trouble, which was averted by the address of the officers on the spot, Captain Conolly and Lieutenant Yate, and by the vigorous action of Colonel Herbert at Oodeypoor. Part of this boundary, including the important point of the Dussoorie Pass, remains to be settled after the rains.

38. *Meywar-Tonk*.—It was impossible to appoint an officer during last cold season for the settlement of this boundary, but an endeavor will be made to take up this work in November next, and afterwards to lay down the boundaries between Meywar and Shahpoora.

39. *Meywar Internal Boundaries*.—The Nobles of Meywar and the Political Agent agreed that these disputes should be speedily settled by a British officer, and endeavor will be made to arrange, if possible, for the deputation of an officer of some standing to take them up next cold season. But I wish first to understand clearly how the decisions when made are to be upheld; for disputes between the Meywar Jaghiredars are often inveterate feuds which a British officer cannot undertake to compose. It would not do for the pillars set up by a British officer to be knocked down with impunity by the discontented party, and yet the British Agency could not possibly be expected to interfere to preserve them. The business of enforcing the maintenance of even the external inter-statal boundaries, now that we have taken it up on so large a scale, is quite troublesome enough.

Local Corps.

40. The Deolee Irregular Force and Mhairwarra Battalion have been inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Nusseerabad, and the Erinpoora Irregular Force by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Deesa, and have been favorably noticed. The inspection of the Meywar Bheel Corps did not take place this year, but I understand that it fully maintains its reputation for efficiency.

Weather, rainfall, and general health.

41. I subjoin a brief summary of the periodical reports upon the weather, crops, rainfall, and public health in Rajpootana during 1874-75.

SEROHI.

Rainfall.—Registered at Erinpoora 19 inches against 14·4 inches in 1873-74, a good fall, more than average.

Crops.—Both khureef and rubbee crops were excellent during the year. Supply of water in wells generally good throughout the year.

Weather—Seasonable throughout the year.

General health—Good. No epidemics. Ague prevalent in August, September, October, and part of November.

ABOO.

Rainfall above average and well distributed, 72·29 inches.

MARWAR.

Rainfall.—The monsoons set in late, *i.e.*, in the beginning of August; 7 inches were registered in Jodhpoor.

Crops.—Khureef crops excellent; rubbee crops most favorable. Water supply very fair, better in tanks and wells up to November 1874 when tanks went dry and wells were resorted to. Scarcity felt in conclusion of year.

Weather—Seasonable.

General health.—During April and May 1874 guinea-worm and fever prevalent. Fever in August, September, and October; rest of year health good.

MEYWAR.

Rainfall 24·20 inches against 18·92 inches in 1873-74, which was below average. This was registered at Oodeypoor.

Crops.—Khureef gave good outturn, though somewhat injured by heavy rains in August. By middle of July water became plentiful. Middle of August tanks and wells were full. In the Western districts the rubbee was deficient, and in the Eastern only average.

Weather.—Seasonable, nothing to be remarked.

Health.—Good throughout the year.

HAROWTEE AND TONK.

Rainfall registered at Deolee 35 inches; at Tonk 23·4 inches; at Kotah 26·6 inches; at Jhallawar 50·32 inches; at Shahpoora 20·90 inches. As far as I can judge, the fall at Deolee was fair, but the fall at Tonk 5 inches less than last year; Kotah 14 inches less than last year; Jhallawar 6 inches more; Shahpoora 15 inches less.

Crops.—Good throughout the year.

Weather.—No remarks in the reports.

General health.—Good except small-pox in April 1874, and fever in October.

ULWUR.

Rainfall 22·38 inches against 34·3 inches last year.

Crops.—Khureef very good; prospects of rubbee not promising until February, when a fall of rain caused improvement. Tanks and wells well supplied, except in February and March 1875 when supply was short.

Weather.—Seasonable.

General health.—Generally good. In August, September, and October fever prevailed.

BHURTPoor.

Rainfall.—Rainfall was good, 30·81 inches.

Crops.—The monsoons commenced well, promising good khureef in August, want of rain threatened loss, but in September showers were plentiful and a good harvest was ultimately obtained. The rubbee crops were good.

Weather.—Nothing to be remarked except as above.

General health.—Some illness, principally fever in August; fever in September, October, and November, otherwise health good.

JEYPOOR.

Rainfall—19·35 inches registered at Jeypoor.

Crops.—Both khureef and rubbee harvests good.

Weather.—Seasonable. Monsoons commenced with two heavy rainfalls in May.

Health.—Very good throughout the year, two or three cholera cases in June 1874.

JAILS, DISPENSARIES, AND SANITATION.

42. A report upon these subjects has been submitted by Dr. Moore, Superintendent of Dispensaries, for the calendar year 1874. Dr. Moore, who has had long experience in Rajpootana, writes that during recent years there have been great improvements in the jails, the lead having originally been taken by Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor. It was followed by Oodeypoor, Bickaneer, Kerowlee, and Ulwur, and now the jails at Jodhpoor and Kotah may be added to the list of

institutions reformed. Prison management belongs to a settled and scientific penal system, and has therefore no natural place at present in Rajpootana. In one State I asked to see a jail, and it was shown me with some complacency, swept, and garnished, but empty, the convicts had all been released upon the recent accession of a new Chief. In Serohi the convicts employed on extramural labor fled for sanctuary in a body to a neighbouring temple, and their guard fled to another temple to escape punishment. But in spite of these accidents there is certified to be much serious improvement, a fact especially gratifying to the Government of India; for it is obvious that if we insist on crime being punished, and punished in a civilized way, we are bound also to see that the jails into which the offenders are cast are habitable. At Jeypoor the jail looks very well managed indeed; the number of convicts in proportion to the population of the State being, however, remarkably large. At Ulwur the jail is in excellent order, and at Kotah the improvement is, I am told by those who saw the old Jail, immense.

43. An abstract Return showing the working of the dispensaries is subjoined. These 69 dispensaries have almost all been established in the last 20 years, mainly through the constant exertions and judicious superintendence of Dr. Moore. Of course their maintenance still depends very largely upon the influence of British officers, except perhaps in Jeypoor; but even in Jeypoor they are sure to deteriorate (as they would in British India) in default of proper superintendence.

44. Doctor Moore reports much sanitary improvement at Jodhpoor and Kotah, the latter a most unhealthy place. Oodeypoor, called by Colonel Tod the most romantic site on the Continent of India, is said to be also eminently unclean. On the other hand, all authorities agree that Western Rajpootana, as a country at large, is particularly healthy, and, as the supply of food and water has been good during the past year, the people have suffered little from illness. Small-pox has been mild and cholera insignificant.

REMARKS.

The total cost in the Native States under the head dispensaries was, according to the Returns forwarded to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rupees 45,596-4-8, being at the rate of annas 3 pie 6-4 per patient. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rupees 9,604-15-1, or annas 2 pie 0-3 per successful case. But this is not quite correct, as the full expenditure for the Jeypoor and Khetree institutions was not forwarded. Without including these two States, the total cost was Rupees 42,686-15-4 for dispensaries, and Rupees 8,228-4-7 for vaccination. The percentage of successful cases of vaccination on the total number of operations was for the whole of Rajpootana 87-47.

NAMES OF STATES.	No. of Institutions in each State.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED.			NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, or unknown.	Total.
Bhurtpoor	13	1,618	64,756	66,374	20,493	2,333	23,326
Jeypoor	14	1,816	34,397	36,213	14,606	3,569	18,175
Oodeypoor	3	616	5,163	6,109	1,905	418	2,323
Pertabghur	1	.....	1,714	1,714	.....	.....	.....
Jhalra Patun...	1	347	3,400	3,747	744	192	936
Kerowlee	2	523	6,252	6,775	3,029	479	3,508
Kotah	1	186	4,768	4,954	1,127	528	1,655
Jodhpoor	6	510	16,087	16,627	5,323	3,371	8,694
Mullance	2	86	756	842	.....	.....	.....
Ulwur	4	352	14,507	14,859	20,557	2,953	23,910
Tonk	2	813	12,183	13,026	1,984	762	2,746
Deolee	1	125	2,331	2,456	175	79	254
Khetree	3	41	4,687	4,628	955	513	1,468
Serohi	2	153	1,183	1,338	862	52	914
Indurgur	1	.....	1,137	1,137	49	58	107
Dholepoor	3	30	9,116	9,176	2,863	890	3,753
Banswara	1	.....	3,786	3,786	29	8	37
Bekaneer	2	275	3,024	3,299	45	20	65
Abo	1	62	3,014	3,106	319	70	389
Anadra	1	75	1,923	1,998	.....	.....	.....
Khetwarra	1	84	852	936	47	.....	47
Sambhur	1	.....	216	216	.....	.....	.....
Shahpooorah	1	93	2,827	2,920	107	68	175
P. W. D., Rajpootana	2	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals	69	7,895	198,385	206,280	75,619	16,363	92,482

MAYO COLLEGE.

45. Major St. John, R.E., appointed to be Principal of the Mayo College, joined his appointment early in 1875 and began to organize establishments, to prepare Budgets, collect a teaching staff, and to make all other arrangements preliminary to opening in the course of this year. The subscriptions promised to the endowment have not yet been all realized; but with the Government grant there will be an income sufficient for a beginning. Communications have been made with the Chiefs who can send pupils; the boarding-houses are being pushed on, and some of these, it is hoped, will be ready in the autumn. The design for the College building itself has been approved.

Public Works.

46. The connection of the Public Works Department with works in the States is limited to roads and railroads.

47. Of the former there are two main lines, the one connecting Agra with Ajmere, Mount Aboo, and Ahmedabad; the other branching off from Ajmere through Nusseerabad to Neemuch, and thence to Mhow in Central India.

Agra and Ahmedabad Road.

48. From the Agra boundary to the Bhurtpoor-Jeypoor boundary the road is metalled throughout and bridged, with the exception of the larger rivers, and is entirely kept up at the expense of the Bhurtpoor State.

The portion of the road passing through Jeypoor is also kept up by that State, is metalled and bridged, the larger rivers having metalled causeways.

The road in these two States are reported upon by the Superintending Engineer; they were in a very creditable state when last inspected.

From the Jeypoor boundary to the south-western boundary of the Ajmere District the road is maintained from Imperial Funds, and is under the officers of the Public Works Department. It is metalled and bridged throughout, and is in a very fair state of repair. Beyond this point the metalled road runs through Marwar. It was originally constructed by the Government of India, but the State undertook to complete the unfinished metalling within its territory, and it has therefore been made over to the charge of Marwar.

The road has been completed as intended. The larger rivers are not bridged, but culverts or causeways are provided for passing all minor drainages across the road.

After Marwar the road enters the Serohi State at Erinpoora, and is continued as a metalled line of communication as far as Serohi. From that town to the foot of Mount Aboo there is only a fair-weather road, the original intention was to have carried on the metalling, but this, with a view to railway communication, was negatived by the Government of India, and there is now a break of 24 miles of metalled road between Agra and Mount Aboo. The road from Erinpoora to Aboo is provided with causeways for passing minor drainages, and the larger rivers have also metalled causeways, the whole length (some 50 miles) is entirely maintained from Imperial Funds.

49. Nothing has as yet been done towards improving the road from Mount Aboo towards Deesa and Ahmedabad. This road runs for some 28 miles to the Rajpootana boundary in the Serohi State, and is merely a country track. It is intended in 1875-76 to improve this length making it into a passable fair-weather road.

Ajmere and Mhow Road.

50. The road from Ajmere to Neemuch and so on to Central India for the first 41 miles is in British territory; it is metalled and bridged, and is in a fair state of repair. It then enters the Meywar State, through which it runs for some 80 miles, the first 40 miles of which were originally metalled and are now being repaired. The remaining 40 miles are being completed as a fair-weather road. The original intention was to bridge and metal the whole of the road running through Meywar, but the Durbar being unwilling to supply more funds, it was determined to make merely a good fair-weather road, giving metalled causeways for crossing drainages; funds were not even available for giving causeways to the larger rivers. The whole line will, it is hoped, be ready by the cold weather of 1875-76.

51. From the Meywar boundary to Neemuch there will be a good fair-weather road by the cold weather of 1875-76. It passes through the States of Tonk and Sindia a distance of 27 miles. Causeways are provided for minor drainages, and the larger river approaches are good, and their beds easily crossed.

The total distance from Ajmere to Neemuch is 148 miles, of which 81 are metalled. By the cold season of 1875-76 the whole line of communication will be in good order.

From Neemuch towards Mhow the line runs for 70 miles through different States of Central India, the territories of Sindia, Jowra, Holkar. It is metalled throughout, and is supplied with culverts for minor drainages. The main rivers are not bridged, nor have they causeways. This road was made over to this Administration by that of Central India in 1872. The whole cost of maintenance and construction has been hitherto defrayed from Imperial Funds. No contributions from the States having yet been credited to the account of this road by the Central India Agency.

Branch Road, Nimbhera to Oodeypoor.

52. To connect Oodeypoor with Neemuch a line was some years ago projected from the former city to Nimbhera, a town some 16 miles north of Neemuch on the main Ajmere road. For $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the Maywar State the road has been completed, metalled, and bridged, leaving $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles to be made by Government. A greater portion of this has been taken in hand, but funds have not been available for completing the road; this will, it is hoped, be done in 1875-76. It is not contemplated to metal this $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as the main road is merely for fair-weather traffic. The whole distance from Nimbhera to Oodeypoor by this new road will be 56 miles.

Road from Nusseerabad to Deolee, 57 miles.

53. This road, to connect the military Stations of Nusseerabad and Deolee, has been in progress for several years; it is now completed as a bridged and metalled road. The Bunnas is not bridged, but a pontoon raft has been sanctioned, which it is hoped will be ready by the rains of 1875-76. The inconvenience of having no safe means of crossing this river in flood was most severely felt. The road passes chiefly through British territory.

54. There is only one other road worthy of notice in the Serohi State, *viz.*, from Mount Aboo to Rookee Kishen, a distance of some 11 miles. This is a very difficult hill line, and has been constructed at a very considerable cost. It will connect Aboo with the Western Rajpootana Railway, and will be of course a very valuable line of communication. At present as the road ends at the foot of the hill, it is not of much

use until a fair-weather road is continued towards Pahlunpoor to the Serohi boundary, from thence to Pahlunpoor, the road will, it is hoped, be continued by that State and so open a more direct communication with Ahmedabad for the conveyance of Commissariat stores, &c., to Mount Aboo.

RAILWAYS.

55. *Sindia State Railway*.—The location of the line through the Dholepoor State has been determined, and the arrangements for level crossings, stations, &c., have been submitted for the consideration and report of the Political Agent. It is believed that the estimates for this portion of the line will be submitted at an early date by the Engineer in Chief to Government, and it is hoped that work may soon be commenced.

56. *Rajpootana State Railway*.—"On the 1st April 1874 the Agra District was open from Agra to Bhurtpoor, 33 miles, and the Delhi District from Delhi to Rewaree, 51 miles. In the course of the year the following extensions were successively opened for public traffic" :—

<i>" Agra District.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Date of opening.</i>
" Bhurtpoor to Dosa ...	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	... 20th April 1874.
" Dosa to Jeypoor ...	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	... 12th October ,,
" Jeypoor to Sambhur...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	... 1st March 1875."

Delhi District.

" Rewaree to Ulwur ...	46	... 14th September 1874.
" Ulwur to Bandikkeen	36 $\frac{1}{2}$... 7th December 1874.

Total miles	... 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
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The above extract taken from the open line progress report for 1874-75 shows very satisfactory progress.

57. At the end of the same Report the Manager observes that "the Natives seem thoroughly to enjoy a journey in which they are not hurried and hustled about at Stations," and that while the delays which the Time Table provides are undoubtedly wearisome to European passengers, they are convenient to natives. Here, I think, the conventional idea of a native's indifference to time (if it is true to fact at all) is much over stated; and I certainly doubt whether he thoroughly enjoys his detention at roadside Stations. It is hoped that the line will be opened through to Ajmere in

August 1875, and that the opening of the extension to Nussecrabad will not be long delayed, as excellent progress has been made with the works on this short line.

58. *Rajpootana Western State Railway Survey.*—Survey parties have again during the year been actively employed in investigating alternative lines, and it is hoped that the result of the year's work will give some definite data to admit of the preparation and sanction of the necessary estimates. The early commencement of this very important line of Railway is anxiously expected, and it is hoped it will not long be delayed.

RAILWAY POLICE.

59. The question of the proper organization and functions of the Police on a State Railway was raised for the first time, I think, on the Rajpootana line, and several points are still under discussion. It is manifest that the proper management of Police over a long strip of land under British jurisdiction running through various Native States is to some extent a political matter. At present the Police are under a Political Assistant, Mr. White, C.S. He is also Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge.

REVIEW OF REPORTS BY POLITICAL AGENTS.

MEYWAR.

60. The Political Agent only assumed charge of his office on 8th March; the heavy duties which have since devolved on him have prevented him from drawing up so full a report as he would desire.

61. The year under report has been mournfully marked by the death of the Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, G.C.S.I.

62. Sujjun Sing, son of Sukkut Sing, uncle of the late Maharana, was unanimously selected by the Maharanee and the Council as the rightful heir and fittest successor.

63. Shortly before the late Maharana's death Mehta Punna Lall, the *quasi* Prime Minister alluded to in the last report, fell into disgrace. He was accused of being concerned in sorcery and of accepting bribes; and although he cleared himself of the charges, he did not regain the Maharana's favor. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him on the occasion of the cremation of the Maharana's remains, and by the advice of the Political Agent he has retired for a time to Ajmere. His place was supplied by two persons,

Mehta Gokulchund, a former Prime Minister, and Urjun Sing Saheewala, who still carry on the administration, aided by a Council of Regency consisting of four Members, Nobles, and Sirdars, under the Presidency of the Political Agent.

64. The relations of the Durbar with its feudatories, excepting Maharaj Sohun Sing, continue to be good.

65. The Maharaj Gosain of the Nathdwarra shrine is still contumacious towards the Durbar. His insolence culminated towards the end of the year in an act of treachery, whereby he succeeded in laying hands on a discharged servant named Purusram. In defiance of the wishes and orders of the Maharana he imprisoned and cruelly ill-treated this man, and it was not until the Maharana's death that he released Purusram in compliance with the direct orders of the Political Agent.

66. The question of the attachment of the village of Juswarrea has been re-opened. The village in question was awarded to the Thakoor of Loomba as compensation for the murder of his son and brothers by the Roopahlee Thakoor. The Roopahlee people refused to surrender the village and threatened armed resistance, but when the Maharana proceeded to take possession by force they submitted. As the Thakoor was not strong enough to hold the village, the Durbar took it into its own charge till such time as the Thakoor of Loomba might take possession without risk. The question has lately been re-opened by the nobles, who, as might be expected, desire to reverse the late Maharana's decision, and to restore the village to their brother feudatory, the Thakoor of Roopahlee. Matters will remain in *statu quo* till the present Maharana is vested with full powers and can decide for himself.

67. The proposed revenue settlement operations having failed, lands of some of the districts have been farmed for 10 years to the ryots at easy rates.

68. Crime, especially dacoity, has decreased. There has not been a single case of mail robbery.

69. The health of the prisoners has been good.

70. The administration of civil justice by Moulvie Abdool Rahman, whom the late Maharana nominated to the Appellate Court shortly before his death, is efficient, and gives general satisfaction.

71. The Oodeypoor-Khairwarra road progresses towards completion. The Oodeypoor and Neemuch road has been kept in repair.

72. A proposal to open a Telegraph Office at the capital is now under consideration.

73. The State revenue and expenditure for Sumbut 1931 (now about to expire) are estimated at Rupees 25,06,080 and Rupees 22,49,524 respectively, while the estimated receipts and disbursements for Sumbut 1932 are Rupees 24,98,817 and Rupees 20,89,992.

74. Only 5,794 chests of opium were weighed during the year, which is 2,274 chests less than during the previous year. Enquiry into the cause of this decrease is now being made by orders of Government.

75. The year has been healthy. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries was 5,463; vaccination has been vigorously prosecuted. The Political Agent has induced the Durbar to engage in the sanitation of the city with renewed energy.

76. The school thrives under the careful supervision of the Head Master, Mr. G. Baird, and Moulvie Abdool Rahman Khan.

BANSWARRA.

77. The administration of justice is unfavorably commented on.

The Political Agent has made fruitless attempts to obtain from the Durbar an explanation of the large number of criminal cases remaining undisposed of at the close of Sumbut 1929. It is scarcely worth while, as a rule, to press for these details. Such statistics of the internal judicial administration of a State like Banswarra must be quite untrustworthy.

78. Major Gunning was deputed to settle the disputed boundary between Pertabghur and Banswarra so far as regards the tract known as Boree-Richree.

It will be remembered that in September 1873 the quarrel regarding this land culminated in a bloody affray. During the enquiry before Major Gunning an attempt was made on the part of Banswarra by fraudulent means to establish their claim.

79. The disputed boundary between Sandnee (Pertabghur) and Soorujpoora (Banswarra) was also settled during the year under report. The appeal of the Banswarra Durbar alluded to in paragraph 9 of the Political Assistant's Report has been dismissed.

80. The claim of the Pertabghur Durbar to the village Ajunda, which had been forcibly taken possession of by the Banswarra Durbar in 1860-61, was investigated and established. In this case again the Banswarra Agents produced forgeries to refute the claim.

81. A Post Office was opened at Banswarra in December 1874. A mail robbery occurred in March; the offenders have not been apprehended.

82. The Minister, Kotharee Chimun Lall, having been proved to be implicated in the Boree-Richree affray has been fined Rupees 2,000 and banished the country for 10 years. His place has been filled by the Rao of Ghurree, a First Class Noble, who has hitherto been on bad terms with the Maharawul.

83. A son was born to His Highness on 14th April last.

84. The Political Agent notices a curious form of slavery which is prevalent. According to this, persons desirous of clearing off their debts or of amassing money to enable them to marry sell themselves to the richer classes either temporarily or in perpetuity. If a slave dies indebted, his condition of slavery descends to his wife or children.

KOOSHULGHUR.

85. A reconciliation was effected by Major Gunning between the Rao and his subjects, the Oswal Mahajuns.

86. The condition of the Kooshulghur subject is said to be happy when compared with that of the Banswarra people.

87. A claim by Banswarra for homage and succession fees from Kooshulghur was enquired into and rejected. The Banswarra Durbar attempted to prove its claim by certain entries in its accounts, which, however, were pronounced untrustworthy and suspected to be interpolations.

MEYWAR HILLY TRACTS.

88. The Political Superintendent proposes the extension of the Oodeypoor and Khairwarra road to Samayra on the Guzerat Frontier.

89. A new postal line has been opened from Khairwarra to Banswarra, with branch Offices at Doongurpoor and Sagwarra. The country is wild, and its turbulent Bheel inhabitants attacked the mail shortly after it commenced running. They robbed the runner of his clothes, but did not take the letters. Two attacks were also made on a runner and an overseer. The Doongurpoor Durbar have made arrangements for preventing the recurrence of these offences.

90. The witch finder in the Jullafan witchcraft case mentioned in last year's Report has been captured and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Unfortunately two other men concerned in the case who had been captured and sentenced to one year's imprisonment succeeded in effecting their escape. Their recapture is probable. There have been no further instances of this crime.

91. The last of the offenders in the Bagdurrie witch-swinging case, which occurred $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, has been arrested and punished. The Maharawul's vigorous action in the matter elicited an expression of approbation from the Agent to the Governor-General.

92. Crime diminishes and consequently traffic increases on the main road from Oodeypoor to Guzerat. One aggravated case of robbery attended with cruel violence occurred; the Political Superintendent had some difficulty in inducing the Mugra Hakim to deal promptly with the case, and it became necessary to remove it from his Court.

93. The "Bolawa" system, whereby immunity from robbery is purchased, still obtains throughout the country, nevertheless the condition of the Bheels is said to be slowly improving. The population is increasing, cultivation is extending, but their passion for drink, the mainspring of Bheel crime, continues.

94. The Political Superintendent gives some interesting particulars regarding the Bheel reformer, Soorjee, who now has 1,000 followers. All over India the appearance of teachers of this cast of mind among the non-aryan tribes may be noticed.

95. The Meywar Bheel Corps is in an efficient state, the conduct of the men has been excellent. Owing to the regiment being broken up into detachments, the usual inspection by the Major-General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army did not take place.

96. A small decrease in the number of foreign mercenaries is reported, but this is a matter which will need further looking into. There are many in Doongurpoor, contrary to treaty, though I believe that a portion of them have now married and become domiciled in the country.

97. The Punchayut for the settlement of cases between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta, which was not held last year, assembled in the year under report. The Political Superintendent is strongly in favor of annual Sessions. A Punchayut will meet in October next for the first time during the last five years for settlement of cases between Doongurpoor and Meywar.

98. Progress has been made in the settlement of boundary disputes; the whole boundary between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta is now demarcated.

99. The only event calling for notice among the Bhoomia Chiefs is the death of the Rao of Jeywas which occurred in December. He had adopted and nominated his uncle, the Thakoor of Babulwarra, as his successor. The selection was unanimously confirmed by the voice of the country, nevertheless the Rao of Parah disputed the succession. The tardy recognition by the Oodeypoor Durbar of the deceased Rao's nominee settled the question.

DOONGURPOOR.

100. Owing to scanty rainfall the crops were poor. Sickness has been prevalent.

101. The Maharawul continues to conduct the administration himself. His Highness thinks of appointing a Dewan. The system of dealing out justice through the Kamdars, the local jurisdiction of the Thakoors being withdrawn, is said to work well, though I myself should have doubted the wisdom of introducing it.

102. The heir-apparent was married in February to the daughter of the Raja of Rutlam. The consequent expenses helped to create a deficit, which was covered by sundry extraordinary receipts.

103. The State of the Kotrah District has been good; crime has been rare; the public health good; and the harvest fair.

104. The maladministration of the Rao of Joora is again commented on. He is heavily in debt as are others of these Chiefs; and they owe large sums to the Oodeypoor

Durbar on account of awards given against them by border Panchayuts: one question, how to recover these debts, and from whom, is not easily answered, and it is now again before Colonel Herbert. Any system which allows debt to accumulate upon these wild Chiefs is sure to bring on mal-administration.

JEYPOOR.

105. Colonel Wright had only been in charge of the Jeypoor Agency a month when he was called upon to write the Annual Report.

106. There has been no change in the administration, nor have the powers of the Council been increased; they could hardly be diminished.

107. The rainfall was sufficient and the crops good.

108. The State income and expenditure are stated to have been Rupees 43,56,321 and Rupees 42,98,484 respectively. The Political Agent doubts the accuracy of these figures.

109. The expenditure on education and public works is liberal.

110. The Maharaja is said to contemplate a scientific survey and assessment of his territory.

111. The customs tariff has been revised and its collection centralized. Trade has been active and prosperous.

112. The year has not been unhealthy. Cholera appeared in a sporadic form, but was checked. Small-pox prevailed in the district, the deaths in Khetree, with a population of about 8,000, numbered between 150 and 200. It is a matter of regret that notwithstanding these warnings, less vaccination work has been done than in the previous year.

113. The paving, lighting, and draining of the city progresses, but reform appears to be limited to the capital.

114. The Maharaja liberally supports the Medical Institutions to which an Eye Hospital has been added. A native physician has been entertained for the purpose of travelling (with medicines) through the district for eight months in the year.

115. No mail robbery has occurred.

116. The condition of Shekawuttee is said to be materially improved, the administration is better conducted, the petty Chiefs are loyal, the people contented, while life

and property are more secure. I do not know, however, upon what personal observation or other authentic source of information, this account of the Shekawuttee country is founded.

117. The minor Chiefs of Khetree and Seekur are to be educated at the Mayo College.

118. The relations between the Railway employés and the Durbar officials are said to be friendly.

119. The cases of border disputes between Jeypoor and Puttiala have all been disposed of. The entire border has been demarcated and provided with pillars. Pillars will be erected on the Jeypoor and Ulwur border this cold weather.

120. Heinous crime is said to have materially diminished throughout the State; at any rate, little is reported to the Agency, though one very bad case of murder has come to my notice.

121. The jail continues to be admirably conducted.

122. The Durbar rejected a proposal to open an experimental Imperial Post Office at Srie Madopoor, on the ground that the already existing Raj Post Office suffices for the wants of the people.

123. Like his predecessors, Colonel Wright offers a warm tribute to the zeal and ability with which Captain Jacob conducts his duties in the Public Works Department of the State. Several important irrigation works are in hand. Unfortunately the Ramghur reservoir project has been abandoned for the present.

124. The Mayo Hospital approaches completion. The experimental measure for supplying Jeypoor city with water has proved successful; it is now proposed to place it on a permanent footing.

125. The Jeypoor section of the Tonk road has been completed. The Political Agent reports that unless funds are soon supplied by the Tonk Durbar for their portion of road, the work will have to be entirely suspended. On the other hand, the Political Agent in Harowtee reports that the Tonk Durbar has paid during the year under report its annual subsidy of Rupees 11,000. A new road from Kerowlee to Mowah has been sanctioned by the Durbar as a Railway feeder at a cost of Rupees 2,67,653.

126. Education has made the most encouraging progress. The School of Arts alone has retrograded, since it lost the supervision of a British officer.

127. The Political Agent comments on the want of punctuality on the part of Kotah in discharging its obligations connected with the Kotree Fiefs, but it appears that the debt has been reduced to Rupees 5,000, and that arrangements have been made for its entire liquidation.

128. The report makes no mention of the feudatory State of Ooniara.

KISHENGHUR.

129. Although the income of the State (now Rupees 2,71,586) is said to have increased 37 per cent. since 1872-73, there is a deficit of about Rupees 25,000. The Political Agent does not consider the figures reliable.

130. The harvests were favorable.

131. The Maharaja intends to follow the example of the Maharaja of Jeypoor in having a scientific land settlement when funds are available.

132. The Maharaja is said to be personally favorable to education, which has made some progress.

MARWAR AND JEYSULMERE.

133. The new department for the administration of a civil and criminal justice has worked fairly well, but has been unable to dispose of the many cases instituted. Supplementary Courts have been established as a temporary measure. It has also been found necessary to create a special Court for the investigation of claims against the widows, sons, and other members of the late Maharaja's family.

134. Mehta Bijey Sing has resigned the post of Dewan on the plea of bad health. He has been succeeded by Mehta Hurjeewun, the principal accountant. The six Thakoors alluded to in the last Report still continue to give their services as State Councillors.

135. The new jail has been completed at a cost of about Rupees 20,000. It is described as "one of the best and greatest reforms that has been instituted by the Maharaja."

136. The great want of Jodhpoor city, drinking water, still occupies attention. The existing tanks did not fill during the year under report, but a dam has been constructed across a tolerably good stream from the hills to the west of the city, so as to turn it into the Bukt Sagur, a new tank outside Jodhpoor, on which nearly a lakh of rupees has been expended. Other similar works are contemplated.

137. Upwards of Rupees 70,000 have been laid out on roads round the city. A portion of the link line to Palee has been commenced. The hundred miles of the Agra and Bombay road running through the State has been made over to the Durbar. The Political Agent points out that this road when completed will have cost Rupees 5,371 per mile, of which the Durbar will have contributed Rupees 4,621.

138. The Maharaja intends sending eight pupils to the Mayo College so soon as it opens; more boys will be sent when there is accommodation for them.

A Thakoors' school has been established in Jodhpoor.

139. A postal line from Ajmere to Mhairta *via* Nagore has been opened.

140. Crime has considerably decreased, while arrests of offenders are more frequent.

141. The outlaw Thakoor of Khattoo's gang are still at large, and have committed the most daring outrages in Khattoo. Rewards have been offered for their capture both by the Marwar and Meywar Durbar. One of the gang, Jowhir Sing, was arrested and convicted of having been concerned in a dacoity near Deligam. He was sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

142. A severe example has been made of the Thakoor of Ras, who cruelly tortured to death some unfortunate women on the suspicion that they had killed his son by witchcraft. He has been imprisoned for life.

143. The Maharaja intends to introduce some system by which the enormous number of liquor shops in Jodhpoor will be reduced, and the quality of liquor sold will be improved.

144. His Highness is also anxious to have a regular land revenue settlement.

145. In November 1874 His Highness the Maharaja proceeded on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and Gya for the purpose of depositing the ashes of his father in the sacred waters of the Ganges. His Highness visited Calcutta and was much impressed by the cordial reception given to him by His Excellency the Viceroy. During the Maharaja's absence the Political Agent conducted the duties of the State. The intercourse of the Political Agent with His Highness continues to be of a most friendly nature.

146. Major Walter describes the manner in which the revenue derived from the salt manufacture at Puchbludra is raised. He estimates it at $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs per annum.

147. The reduction in the number of cases instituted in the Marwar Court of Vakeels and the smallness of the compensation awards appear to show that the country is becoming more settled, though it may indicate cases out of Court.

148. The peace of the Jhalore border has not been interrupted since it was restored to the Maharaja in August last.

149. In October the Political Agent visited Jeysulmere. In former troubled days the city of Jeysulmere owing to its isolated position was much frequented, but it has deteriorated and its trade has greatly decreased.

150. Major Walter gives an interesting descriptive account of the State, its tenures, history, &c.

151. The Maharawul is said to be an intelligent active young man.

152. The Political Agent next visited Mullanec. The district has been prosperous throughout the year, the rainfall was plentiful, and the autumn crops good. Spring crops are only grown in the eastern portion of the district along the bank of the Loonie.

153. There has been but little crime reported.

154. The work of defining village boundaries and compiling maps progresses steadily.

155. The new Police are working well.

156. The annual fair took place at Tilwarra, and appears to have been a success. Only one robbery was committed and the robbers were arrested.

HAROWTEE.

157. Like the Political Agents in Meywar and Jeypoor, the Officiating Political Agent has but lately taken charge of this Office, and asks that this may be considered in reviewing his report. The business of this important Agency has suffered much from the fact that the office remained practically vacant, except for routine work, from October until the end of the year under report.

158. The rains were not seasonable, the autumn crops were consequently below the average, but the spring harvest

was good. Opium was injured by hail; at Christmas only 75 per cent. of the usual outturn is expected. The general health was good.

BOONDEE.

159. The Maharao, although in bad health, has continued personally to conduct the administration, which is unfavorably spoken of. But complaints from Boondée are very rare, and the Maharao is the most conservative Prince in conservative Rajpootana.

160. In December last an attempt was made to rob the Government parcel mail. The offender, a British subject of Ajmere, was captured and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

161. A fair weather road from the capital to the border six miles from Deolee has been completed.

162. A marriage has been arranged between the Chief's eldest son and a sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

163. A third son has been born to the Chief.

KOTAH.

164. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan's report for the year under review is appended, together with that for 1873-74, which was received too late for submission last year.

165. The Nawab states the reforms he has instituted in the civil, criminal, and revenue administration of the State. His chief difficulty has been the want of trustworthy officials among the Raj servants.

166. The Maharao receives for his personal expenses a yearly allowance in cash of Rupees 1,20,000. A further allotment in cash of Rupees 55,000 was also made on account of the zenana, but Government have sanctioned a proposal to commute this to a jaghire of the value originally enjoyed by the Ranees.

167. I met the chief creditors of the Kotah State at Kotah in January last, and discussed the question of a settlement with them and with Nawab Faiz Ali Khan. Their claims are now being scrutinized; but as they naturally stand out for the best bargain obtainable, it is not easy to effect a compromise.

168. An assessment of the land revenue is about to be commenced.

169. The Nawab's management of the finances has been successful. His Budget Estimate for the year ending 31st July 1875 was as follows:—

				<i>Rupees.</i>
Net receipts	...	...	...	19,13,745
Disbursement	...	...	...	13,52,630
Estimated surplus	...	...	...	5,61,115
The actuals up to 15th July 1874, 11½ months, are—				
Net receipts	...	...	...	20,94,889
Disbursements	...	...	...	12,62,417
				<hr/>
Surplus	...			8,32,471

The Nawab reports that the loan of five lakhs contracted by him from certain Seths of Ajmere under a guarantee of the Governor-General's Agent has been repaid. The finances receive my constant attention.

170. Captain Muir, who has, I remarked above, only received charge of the Agency shortly before the expiration of the year under report, has been prevented by serious illness from visiting Kotah. This has delayed the settlement of several important affairs still pending.

TONK.

171. The Nawab has substituted his great uncle, Mahomed Ibadoolla, for Sahibzada Obeydoolla Khan as Minister.

172. A son was born to the Nawab; his other three sons had died.

173. His Highness endeavors by annual visits to the isolated districts, which form his State, to keep within legitimate bounds the authority with which he is obliged to invest their Governors.

174. The administration of justice is favorably reported on.

175. The expenditure is estimated at 12 lakhs and the income is only 11 lakhs. The former, however, includes four lakhs on account of last year's deficit and sundry extraordinary items. The Nawab deserves much credit for the reduction of expenditure which he has effected.

Since his accession His Highness has paid off 9½ lakhs of old debts, and has annually remitted the sum of Rupees 62,000 to the Ex-Nawab at Benares. On the other hand,

five lakhs of fresh debt has been incurred, and there still remain to be paid old State liabilities not carrying interest amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There is a further debt of very old standing of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which, the Political Agent thinks, the claimants would be glad to compound. Owing to the clearing off of sundry obligations hitherto met by annual instalments, revenue to the amount of Rupees 1,65,000 has been freed.

176. The Tonk Durbar complain that the revised customs tariff lately introduced into Jeypoor has greatly enhanced the duties payable by Tonk trade. The question is being thoroughly sifted.

177. A British officer will be despatched this cold weather for the demarcation of the Tonk and Meywar boundaries.

JHALLAWAR.

178. The relations between the Maharana and the Political Agent are most friendly.

179. His Highness' health has not been good.

180. No material improvement has taken place in the administration.

181. A Court of Appeal has been established, but its functions are nominal.

182. The Police arrangements are bad, and dacoities are frequent.

SHAHPOORA.

183. The Raja visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi in March last, and was much pleased and astonished at all he saw. He was afterwards attacked by cholera at Benares, where he has proceeded on the usual pilgrimage.

184. The question of investing the present Raja with the full authority exercised by the Chief of Shahpoora is now before me. I hope that there may be no impediment to my proposing this to Government.

185. The income for the year was Rupees 1,90,073, which, with the opening balance in hand, made a total of Rupees 2,35,291. The expenditure, swollen by several extraordinary items, was Rupees 1,93,502. During the three years the State has been under management, debt to the amount of Rupees 2,26,641 has been discharged. Rupees 40,365 are still due.

186. The administration of justice is not favorably reported on. It is said that the fines levied were excessive.

EASTERN STATES.

BHURTPOOR.

187. The Maharaja was present at the Viceregal reception at Delhi.

188. Two important questions regarding the water supply of Bhurtpoor have been dealt with by Government during the year under report.

189. (1.) *The distribution of the waters of the Rooparel River between Bhurtpoor and Ulwur.*—This river rises in Ulwur, and after passing through several of its districts enters the Bhurtpoor State. In 1837 Captain Western, an Engineer Officer, was deputed by the Agent to the Governor-General to investigate the dispute between the two States, and an apportionment of the water, based on his calculations, was made by Sir H. Lawrence in 1854. In August 1873 the Political Agent in Ulwur requested on behalf of the Council a redivision of the waters, on the ground that the recent Topographical survey had raised doubts as to the accuracy of Captain Western's calculations.

The Bhurtpoor Durbar strongly opposed the demand, and Government eventually ruled that the present status of things should not be disturbed.

190. (2.) *The construction of the Ramghur Reservoir.*—The Maharaja of Jeypoor proposed, by throwing a dam across the River Bangunga, to form a noble reservoir in his territories at a cost of between 12 and 12 lakhs. The Bhurtpoor Durbar, into which State the Bangunga eventually runs, took exception to the project, and asked for a guarantee against any appreciable injury directly arising from the construction of the dam. The Government of India suggested that any claim for compensation on account of loss sustained by Bhurtpoor in consequence of the damming up of the river should be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, meantime the dam might be constructed. The Maharaja of Jeypoor, however, pressed for a guarantee against all liability for loss to Bhurtpoor, unless that loss was estimated and proved beforehand. As no such guarantee could be given the project has been dropped.

191. There have been two serious cases of border affrays between the villages of Nahra (Muttra) and Naraina (Bhurtpoor). In the first instance the Nahra villagers were accused of having attacked Naraina, and of having killed one and wounded another Bhurtpoor subject. Those of the villagers

who were arrested by the Magistrate of Muttra, were however discharged by the Political Agent. The other accused have not yet been captured. In the second instance, the Nahra villagers and Police accused the Naraina villagers of stealing their cattle, confining, and ill-treating one of their number and detaining a Head Constable of Police, from whom, it is alleged, they took his sword, horse, and uniform. The Naraina people retorted by accusing the Nahra villagers of having attacked their village, armed at night, and of wounding two of them. The Nahra villager captured was tried, and convicted under Section 148, Penal Code, by the Adaluttee of Deeg. There has been much correspondence over this latter affair, and the case is now before the Government of India.

192. An affray also occurred between the villagers of Sawuntghur (Bhurtpoor) and some Dholepoor villagers. The matter is under enquiry.

193. The demarcation of boundaries between Bhurtpoor and its neighbours has almost been completed.

194. The new land revenue settlement referred to in former Reports has now been fairly started.

195. The financial Statement is for the year 1872-73. The receipts and expenditure are respectively shown as Rupees 31,08,156 and Rupees 30,75,553.

196. The dues realized on imports showed an increase of Rupees 22,054, owing chiefly to the influx of Sambhur salt; the exports a decrease of Rupees 11,879 owing to the failure of the cotton crops. Through traffic yielded Rupees 45,427 less, apparently the effect of the opening of the Railway, while internal traffic gave an increase of Rupees 9,562. Compared with last year the salt works decreased by one-fifth, and the total outturn by not quite a one-fourth, but the amount sold increased by one-tenth, although its value was less. There are symptoms of the Durbar improving its departmental arrangements and thus lessening the cost of production.

197. The working of the civil and criminal Courts appears to have been satisfactory.

198. Thirty-nine new schools have been opened and 19 closed. The number of scholars is about the same, and 39 students have received appointments under the Raj.

KEROWLEE.

199. The Maharaja returned to Kerowlee much pleased with his reception by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi in March last.

200. The receipts for 1873-74 were Rupees 4,69,984, or Rupees 27,500 less than those of last year. The chief item of decrease is under land revenue, but its cause is unexplained by the Durbar. The expenditure was Rupees 4,67,261, which is a reduction of Rupees 28,600 on that of 1872-73.

201. The last instalment due for the principal of the Government loan has been paid; Rupees 30,294-9-8 are still due as interest.

202. Exports and imports appear to have fallen off considerably, but the Durbar are unable or unwilling to account for the decline.

203. The administration of criminal justice appears to have improved.

204. The first Return under the head of schools furnished this year by the Durbar shows a total attendance of 87.

ULWUR.

205. The chief events of the year were the death of the Maharao at the age of 29; the competition for the vacant Chiefship between two candidates; the election of Mungul Sing to be Maharaja; and the refractory conduct of Lukdeer Sing, the losing candidate.

206. In March last the Maharao went to Delhi where he was received in private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

207. Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., has been appointed guardian to His Highness.

208. The Political Agent has, since Maharao Sheodan Sing's death, endeavoured to give larger authority to the Council, and thus to increase its authority and influence.

209. The Political Agent has submitted a separate report on the settlement operations, which is attached. The survey of the whole State and the inspection of nine out of 12 pergunnahs was completed before the hot weather of 1874. The preparation of the record has been steadily prosecuted.

The cost of the settlement up to the end of March 1875 was Rupees 2,52,347, including Rupees 1,15,110 for survey. Major Powlett expects that the settlement will be completed by January next at a total cost of three lakhs, when the operations will have lasted four years. Major Powlett has evidently spared no pains in the work; nor is there any officer in Rajpootana better qualified to accomplish it successfully. Captain Abbott has also conducted the settlement for a time and given him valuable assistance. I propose to review the results separately.

210. The revenue for the year ending 31st August 1874 was, including a cash balance of Rupees 6,90,204, Rupees 30,14,515, and the expenditure Rupees 23,33,255. The expenditure was swollen by several extraordinary items, such as the late Chief's funeral expenses, the present Chief's visit to Delhi, &c. The estimated receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st August 1875 are Rupees 29,51,724 and Rupees 22,45,154 respectively. The loan of ten lakhs made by Government to the State has been repaid, excepting Rupees 1,53,976 on account of interest which will be paid in October next.

211. None but British coin is now paid out of the Treasury. British copper coin is now the common change of the bazaar.

212. The administration of civil and criminal justice has been efficient.

213. The jail continues to be one of the healthiest in India.

214. The Meena village established by Major Cadell has behaved well.

215. The number of schools have increased from 76 to 89. The effect of exacting fees from non-agriculturists has been to reduce to attendance of that class from 3,403 to 3,145. The number of agriculturists has increased from 937 to 1,383.

216. The attendance at the dispensaries has increased. The vaccination Returns show considerable progress. Except among the Thakoors opposition has ceased.

217. Captain Abbott has been instructed to erect pillars, during next cold weather, along the Ulwur-Jeypoor boundary, which was demarcated by him last year.

DHOLEPOOR.

218. Major Dennehy submits an interesting report, dealing, among others matters, at length with the finances of the State, with plans for settling the land revenue, and other schemes of material improvement. The accounts now rendered are for the period commencing 1st April 1874 and ending 31st March 1875, instead of the Dholepoor revenue year which begins 1st June. The change has caused some confusion, which Major Dennehy explains. The accounts would have been simplified had a distinction been made between ordinary and extraordinary items of income and expenditure.

219. On the whole the State finances appear to be in a satisfactory condition. The year 1874-75 opened with a balance in hand of Rupees 3,34,397, and ended with a closing credit balance of over Rupees 97,000. The income and expenditure for 1875-76 are estimated at Rupees 8,15,529 and Rupees 8,75,000 respectively. The opening balance will thus be reduced to Rupees 38,370. The income and expenditure for 1874-75 were Rupees 7,50,887 and Rupees 9,87,442. The deficit was met from the closing balance of 1873-74.

The Political Agent has been requested to furnish more detailed information as to the expenditure. It will be observed that provision is made for the payment of an instalment and interest on account of the loan made by Government to the State.

220. The loan has been applied in the following manner. When Sir Dinkur Rao assumed the administration of the State the debt amounted to over eight lakhs of rupees. Sir Dinkur Rao paid off Rupees 1,80,000, but at the same time he incurred fresh debt to the amount of Rupees 1,68,000, consequently when Major Dennehy took over charge of the State the debt stood almost at its original dimensions, about eight lakhs. A strict scrutiny was made, and claims to the amount of Rupees 98,000 were disallowed.

221. On 31st March 1875 over five lakhs of debt had been paid out of the Government loan of seven lakhs, which had been placed at the Political Agent's disposal in the previous March. Therefore on 1st April 1875, Rupees 1,98,000 remained due, and almost the same amount of loan was unexpended.

Since that date the debt due to the Maharaja of Puttiala (Rupees 1,86,000) has been repaid. Over Rupees 11,000 are yet due to creditors, but it is not expected that much more than Rupees 8,000 will be claimed. It will thus be observed that the Government loan of seven lakhs covered all the debts of the State, and that of this one lakh had been repaid.

222. The young Chief's education progresses, and his promising character matures under Major Dennehy's kindly supervision.

223. Major Dennehy particularly acknowledges the great assistance he has received from the administrative industry of the Council.

224. A summary settlement, based on the average collections of past years, and the capabilities of villages was effected. The new assessments promise revenue of Rupees 6,94,394.

225. The Political Agent estimates the land revenue collection of the State, revenue year ending 31st May 1875, at Rupees 6,69,000. Remissions to the amount of Rupees 25,000 were made.

226. In January last Mr. La Touche, C.S., was deputed to Dholepoor to sketch the preliminaries for a more regular settlement; and he has since submitted an excellent scheme.

227. Irrigation works engage the attention of the Political Agent.

228. The rules for granting tucceavee advances have been modified in the interests of the agriculturists. The demand for advances is great.

229. The information given under the heads of criminal and civil justice is scanty, but the administration in these branches appears efficient.

230. The jail is reported to be clean, and the prisoners healthy. The Political Agent hopes to introduce a system of intramural labor.

231. There are seven schools in the State, which are kept up at a cost of Rupees 3,557. They contain 443 scholars. Education is not much appreciated by the people, but the example of the young Maharana does good, and the Sardars are beginning to educate their children.

BIKANEER.

232. In September last the Maharaja met Sir Lewis Pelly at Sambhur. He appears to have profited by the good advice he received on that occasion. In February His Highness was betrothed to a daughter of the Rao of Kutch.

233. The State Council, of which the Maharaja's father, Lall Sing, is now President, still carry on the administration. In December last His Highness appointed Maharao Hurree Sing to be Member of the Council. There were objections to the appointment, but the Maharaja was most anxious that Hurree Sing should take an active part in the administration which he has long influenced.

234. The Council appears on the whole to have benefited the administration of the country, although many reforms have yet to be effected. The results of the Committee for adjusting the grievances of the Thakoors and others under the Presidency of Lall Sing have been satisfactory; it has disposed of 80 cases, in 41 of which decisions more or less in favor of the claimants have been given.

235. The relations of the Sirdars towards their ryots have not improved.

236. An attempt of the Durbar to levy land revenue from certain Sidds (Hindoo faqueers) was met, it is said, by the suicide of two of their number, a favorite mode of intimidation with these people.

237. Sunnuds have now been granted by the Durbar to all the Lumberdars of the Tibbee villages, which were conferred on the Maharaja Sirdar Sing by the British Government in recognition of his services during the mutiny. The Durbar have promised that the Sunnuds will not be infringed, and that the villagers will be treated with justice.

238. Captain Burton appends to his report a Statement of the criminal work done. It appears that 215 persons were punished by fine, the fines aggregating Rupees 18,222, or nearly Rupees 85 per head.

239. There has been a large proportion of violent crime; unnatural offences appear punishable by fine only.

240. I am now in communication with the Punjab Government regarding the mutual extradition of persons accused of cattle-lifting on the Bhawalpoor-Bickaneer border,

and I hope soon to be able to report the settlement of the question. A proposal of the Political Agent in Bhawulpoor, that the States should keep up Police posts along the border, is likely to be adopted.

241. The jail is said to be in good order, and the prisoners to be well treated.

242. The receipts for the year under report were Rupees 10,86,335-9-4, and the expenditure Rupees 9,47,767-4. The Maharaja is desirous of reducing the expenditure, which he keeps under his personal control.

243. The imports are valued at Rupees 20,09,531, and the exports at Rupees 1,28,200. No reason is assigned for this extraordinary disproportion.

244. Captain Burton was employed during the cold weather in settling boundary disputes between Jeypoor and Bickancer.

SEROHI.

245. The year has been favorable as regards crops and the public health, but most uneventful with respect to the administration.

246. The condition of the people is stagnant, and they appear content that it should be so. Education and sanitation are alike unpopular, nor is there any use in attempting reform until the conditions of its existence are more promising.

247. The story of a sumadh, or burying of a live man with his consent, told by Colonel Carnell, is remarkable. There have also been several instances lately in Rajpootana of suicide, or taking death voluntarily, to escape or resist fiscal demands.

248. The high priest of the Dilwarra Temples has been fined Rupees 2,000 by the Durbar for giving asylum to the perpetrator of an atrocious double murder.

249. There has, however, been a marked decrease of crime in Serohi, and Colonel Carnell can again this year congratulate himself on the immunity from molestation enjoyed by the numerous British officers, whose duties oblige them to traverse some of the wildest parts of the State.

250. No attack has been made on the Government mails.

251. The raids of Meena outlaws have been less numerous than in former years. There have been no new cases of outlawry, nor have the Jaghiredars been known to harbour bad characters.

252. Some improvements have been made in the jail, but it is still defective. The prisoners, however, are properly fed and clothed, and enjoy good health.

253. The border Punchayut met and settled all cases pending between Serohi and Mahee Kanta.

254. The State income for the year ending 29th July 1874 was Rupees 2,21,828, while the expenditure exceeded by Rupees 8,696. The State debt now stands at Rupees 96,847-7-3. The Rao has promised to curtail his expenditure, but the Political Superintendent doubts that His Highness has sufficient determination to carry out his wishes.

255. There is, however, reason to believe that the receipts are understated. The rendering of these accounts is distasteful to the Rao, and Colonel Carnell is doubtful of the desirability of insisting on accounts which can only be regarded as approximately correct.

256. The Acting Dewan, Chimunjee, died in October 1874, and has been succeeded by Kishen Lall, a Brahmin, a native of Delhi, whom the Rao invited to Serohi, there being no suitable person obtainable on the spot.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 157-45P., dated Oodeypoor, 22nd May 1875.

From—COLONEL C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Meywar,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report of the States under the Meywar Agency for the year 1874-75, and in so doing to explain that having only assumed charge of this office on the 8th March, and having, in addition to the current duties of the Political Agency, been called upon to discharge the much more arduous, and probably not less responsible, ones entailed by the minority of the Maharana of Oodeypoor, I have been unable to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of these States, or to draw up so full and carefully prepared a report as I would have wished.

2. The following report is based on the records of the office and such information as I have been able to collect, and I would beg that unavoidable shortcomings may be pardoned.

3. *Changes in the Administration.*—The year under review has been a sadly eventful one for Meywar owing to the death at the early age of 27 years of the late Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, G.C.S.I., which event took place on the 7th October last after an illness which lasted about three months. His Highness had succeeded in acquiring the love and admiration of all who came in contact with him, and the devoted respect of his subjects generally. His rule was beginning to produce a very beneficial effect on the country generally. He had drawn towards him the Chiefs and smoothed long standing differences; he was becoming acquainted with the wants and redressing the grievances of his people, and his demise was the cause of universal and sincere grief to the whole population.

4. The ceremonies connected with the cremation and the installation of his cousin, Sujjun Sing, son of Maharaj Sukkut Sing, who was unanimously nominated by the Maharanee and the leading Nobles of the State as Maharana of Meywar, have been already fully reported, and need no mention here further than to observe that, owing to the prompt and judicious proceedings of Colonel J. A. Wright, then Officiating Political Agent, under extremely trying circumstances, everything passed off quietly; the four Palace zenana women who sought to immolate themselves on the funeral pile were restrained from so doing, and thus a blow, which I trust will prove final, has been struck in Meywar to the inhuman practice of suttee.

5. I believe I shall be only carrying out the wishes of Colonel Wright if I draw special attention at this point to the valuable aid and support he received from Bukht Sing, Rao of Baidla, whose conduct throughout this difficult time and in these trying circumstances he described to me as deserving of the highest commendation.

6. Mehta Punna Lall, the Moonshee of the Mahkamah Khas, the person mentioned in the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of the last Annual Report as being at the head of the administration was, owing to Court intrigues, removed from office, shortly before the demise of the late Maharana, on an accusation of being concerned in sorcery and of accepting bribes, and his place was supplied by two persons, Mehta Gokulchund, a former Prime Minister, and Urjun Sing, Saheewalla, who still hold their appointments as heads of the Executive Department. Mehta Punna Lall is said to be a hard-working, zealous, and able administrator. He cleared himself of the charge of sorcery, but his enemies succeeded in prejudicing others against him, an attempt was made upon his life, and his intending murderer after being arrested was allowed to escape with impunity, and is said to be now living openly on the estate of one of the Nobles.

7. It was thought necessary under these circumstances that Punna Lall should leave Oodeypoor for a time, and by the advice of my predecessor he retired to Ajmere, where he is supposed to be at present residing.

8. The administration is at present carried on through the two Ministers, Mehta Gokulchund, the senior of the present Durbar Executives, and his colleague, Urjun Sing, Saheewalla, aided by a Council of Regency, consisting of four Members, Nobles and Sirdars, under the Presidency of the Political Agent. This Council assembles nominally once a week, but practically as often as necessity occurs, and generally three or four days in the week, and all cases of importance, and those affecting Nobles, or in which they are concerned, are laid before, and disposed of by, it.

9. *Education of the Maharana.*—In February last Dewan Jani Beharee Lall was nominated as Preceptor to the young Maharana Sujjun Sing, and a better man could probably not have been found. He has taken up his abode within the precincts of the Palace, and is constant in his endeavours for the moral and intellectual training of His Highness. The Maharana studies four hours daily, and is learning English, Oordoo, and Hindee in which latter he had been already fairly grounded.

10. *Relations with Fendatories.*—With the exception of Maharaj Sohun Sing of Bagore, the relations between the Durbar and its fendatories are, I am happy to report, on a satisfactory footing.

11. Maharaj Sohun Sing, who formerly enjoyed the favor of the late Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, and received from His Highness the grant of the Bagore Estate in 1869 on the demise of his elder brother, Maharaj Sumrut Sing, fell into disfavor during the last illness of His Highness. He subsequently removed to a place about two miles from the city, where he remained until a few days after the death of the Maharana. It was then found necessary for the maintenance of order that he should leave Oodeypoor and proceed to his estate, and this he was induced to do after much difficulty. He considers himself as the actual occupant of the guddee of Bagore, to have a claim to the guddee of Oodeypoor in preference to his nephew, the son of Maharaj Sukkut Sing, his elder brother, who was deprived of his right to the succession to the estate in his favor, and he is still agitating the question

despite of the distinct orders of the Government of India that his claim be not entertained. Though repeatedly advised, he has hitherto failed to acknowledge his allegiance to the Maharaja, and will obey no orders sent him by the Durbar.

12. The attitude of the Maharaj Go-din of the shrine of Nathdwara remains unchanged and as defiant as ever. The matter is under consideration, and will form the subject of a separate report hereafter; but I may here mention, it is generally considered that the dispute will not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion until the present Maharaj Go-din be deposed and his son put in his place.

13. There has been no vacancy by death amongst the sixteen first class Nobles during the year under report.

14. The case of the attachment of the village of Tu-waraia of Rajpodsia, to which allusion was made in the 13th paragraph of the last Annual Report, is again under discussion. Thakoor Bap Singh of Lamba, having applied for its transfer to him, as was originally proposed, his application was protested against by the Thakoor of Respahaila supported by a large majority of the first class Nobles, who consider the decision arrived at by the late Maharaja as one contrary to the custom of the country, and establishing a bad precedent, and so likely to lead to constant bloodshed between the two parties. The matter is still under consideration and will form a separate report.

15. *Survey.*—The Topographical survey parties under Captain C. Stedman, R.E., have again been working in the Meywar districts during the year.

16. *Settlement.*—The settlement of the land having failed, the land of some of the districts have been farmed for 10 years to the ryots direct at an easy rate for money payment during the year, and arrangements to carry the remaining districts are in contemplation.

17. *Police.*—The Police arrangements continue in the hands of Mr. Charles Samin Ali Khan as before. I append a Return* of cases settled in the Criminal Court during the past year and those pending decision.

18. The Return shows a decrease in the number of dacoities and other offences compared with the Return of 1873-74, and appears to be satisfactory.

19. The Return appended, marked B. and C., show the criminal occurrences that have been reported to the Political Agent during the year.

20. *Maid Razzia.*—During the year under review I am glad to be able to state that not a single case of maul or banghy robbery occurred within the territory of the Oudypoor State.

21. The Returns of cases brought before, and adjudicated by, the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year are appended marked D. and E.

22. *Prisoners.*—I beg to append a Return of the prisoners in the Oudypoor Jail, showing the terms as well as crimes for which they are detained; the average daily number during the past twelve months has been 1119.

23. The health of the prisoners has been good, two deaths only having occurred during the year; the daily average of sick is 9·279.

24. *Civil Justice*.—I append Return marked G. showing the number of civil suits that have been brought before the Civil Court, the number disposed of, and cases remaining unsettled. Muthra Dass is at the head of this Court.

25. *Appellate Court*.—Since the nomination of Moulvie Abdool Rahman, shortly before the demise of the late Maharana, to the Appellate Court the working of the Court is carried on admirably, and instant justice is dealt out to all parties, who seem to be much pleased with his decisions, in fact it is the best managed Court here, and I am glad to say that I have had no occasion to reverse his decision as yet.

26. *Weather and crops*.—During the past monsoon the rain was heavy, upwards of 33 inches was the amount gauged by Dr. Barr. The Pichola Lake in the city, which was becoming dry owing to the paucity of rains for a series of years, overflowed, and the consequence is that all the other lakes and wells in the valley of Oodeypoor are full of water.

27. With the exception of the valley of Oodeypoor and the Hill Tracts, the khureef crop was but a poor one owing to the incessant rains, consequently the staple grain, mukka, or Indian-corn suffered much.

28. The rubbee crop, on the other hand, has been generally good.

29. The average prices of the grain have been Indian-corn at 24½ seers, wheat at 15 seers, barley at 21½ seers, and gram at 17 seers per Government rupee and weight.

30. The opium crop has suffered from high wind and clouds during the year, and will probably yield not more than one-half the usual quantity.

31. *Trade*.—Appended is a Return showing the export and import of merchandize and the duty levied thereon during the Sumbut year 1930, or A.D. 1873-74.

Marked H.

32. *Public works and road*.—With the exception of some addition to the English Palace and ordinary repairs to the public buildings, there is no other public building in hand. The road between Oodeypoor and Kherwarra is still progressing, it requires about three large bridges and some culverts to complete it. Amba Lall, the officer in charge of this department, is carrying on his duties very creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of myself as formerly of my predecessors. The Meywar portion of the Oodeypoor and Neemuch road, completed some years ago, is kept in proper repairs by the Durbar.

33. *Telegraph*.—There is no Telegraph Office at Oodeypoor or in its territory, but the line between Neemuch and Nusseerabad passes through part of Meywar. The question of opening a Telegraph Office at Oodeypoor has been recently broached, and as soon as the particulars sought for by the Durbar are furnished the matter will be taken up.

34. *Post Office*.—No new Post Office has been opened in the Oodeypoor territory during the year. A Post Office has been opened at Banswarra, and one at Sagwarra in Doongurpoor during the year.

35. *Revenue.*—The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Oodeypoor State for the Sumbut year 1930 is not ready* as yet; the income is about Rupees 26,42,000, and the expenditure will come to the same amount. The actual income and expenditure will be given on receipt of the accounts.

36. *Opium scales.*—The number of chests brought for weighment at the Oodeypoor scales during the official year amount to 5,794, showing a decrease of 2,274 chests as compared with the past year, which is attributed by Mr. Ingels to the low prices prevailing in Bombay during the greater part of the year, and he reckons that some 4 to 5,000 chests are still in the districts to be brought to the scales if the rate be favorable. Mr. Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, conducts his duties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

37. *Climate.*—The past year has been free from any epidemic disease, and notwithstanding the heavy rains that had fallen during the monsoon, fevers were not so severe as was anticipated.

38. *Dispensaries.*—The number of patients treated in the main and branch dispensaries at Oodeypoor during the year 1874 amounts to 5,463, the cost of these institutions during the year amounts to Rupees 3,957-3-4. The attendance in the main dispensary was below that of branch dispensary. This is attributed by Dr. Burr to the indifference shown by the Native Doctor Kunnyalall, in charge of the main dispensary, and he was in consequence removed from it.

39. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination has been carried out with vigour during the year, and the results have been satisfactory. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-three persons were vaccinated, of which 1,905 operations are known to have been successful, 215 unsuccessful, whilst the result of 203 is unknown.

40. Full particulars on this head are supplied by the Agency Surgeon to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rajpootana. I abstain from giving any further details on the subject in this Report.

41. *Sanitation.*—Since the despatch of the last Annual Report, I regret to say that the conservancy of the city was somewhat neglected partly through the opposition of the people and the subsequent change in the administration, but immediately on the matter coming under my notice, I at once moved the Durbar executives to prompt action, and am glad to say that the work of the conservancy is now being carried out with the same vigour as was done when the arrangement was first commenced.

42. The difficulty of procuring good drinking water brought to notice in paragraphs 67, 68, and 69 of the last Report has been removed by the heavy fall of rain last monsoon, which has caused the Pichola Lake overflow and filled all the wells in and around the city, and I am happy to state that abundant supply of good water now exists throughout the valley of Oodeypoor.

43. *Education.*—The Oodeypoor School is progressing favorably. There are 425 boys and 42 girls, and the average daily attendance has been 360 boys and 30 girls.

44. The English Class comprises 85 boys, the Hindee 246 boys, the Persian and Oordoo 94 boys.

45. The Head Master, Mr. G. Baird, takes much interest and pains after the school, and it is due to him and the Persian teacher, Moulvie Abdool Rahman Khan, that the institution has made progress. The head of the Hindee Classes, Pundit Venaek Shastree, is also conducting his duties satisfactorily.

46. The Hindee School at Bheelwarra and Chittoreghur are also progressing satisfactorily, and Mr. Ingels, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, reports that there are 171 pupils in the former, many of whom are able to write Hindee fluently, and 131 in the latter.

47. *Boundaries.*—There are several boundary disputes between the Durbar and its feudatories, and between the Nobles and Sirdars themselves, and between them and the neighbouring States of Marwar. Indore, Jowra, Tonk, District of Neembahera, &c.; which are a source of constant bloodshed and heart-burnings. I trust the services of a British officer applied for by the Durbar will be available next working season to take up and dispose of these vexatious cases.

48. *Hilly Tracts.*—I beg to forward the Report* of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on his charge, together with that† from the 2nd Assistant Political Agent at Kotra.

49. The suggestion made by Colonel Gordon in paragraph 6 of his Report for the extension of the road to Someyra and thence to Hursole is worthy of consideration. Meywar has undertaken to construct the road, and has now nearly completed the line within its territory, which extends as far as Kherwarra whence the road passes for about 14 miles as far as Beecheewarra within the Doongurpoor State, thence to Guzerat.

50. The excellent conduct of the Meywar Bheel Corps brought to notice in the 10th paragraph of the Superintendent's Report is very satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the Commandant and officers serving under him.

51. I have moved the Durbar authorities to warn the Muggra Hakim to take prompt action in all criminal cases.

52. *Doongurpoor.*—The administration of this State by the Maharawal, as reported by Colonel Gordon, seems to be satisfactory, and there is nothing for me to state in addition to what is supplied by the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, in his Report‡ forwarded herewith in original.

53. *Banswarra.*—I beg to append the original Report of the Assistant Political Agent at Banswarra, No. 120, dated 8th instant.

54. Not having had an opportunity of visiting Banswarra and making myself thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of this petty State, I must refrain from offering any remarks on the administration of the State or conduct of its Chief, farther than to observe that the position

of Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, the Assistant Political Agent there, is rendered very trying and difficult through the apathy and maladministration of the Durbar.

55. *Pertabghur*.—The administration of this State is carried on satisfactorily as far as I have learnt, and nothing has transpired during the past year that calls for special notice.

56. I have not received the annual Statements of accounts, &c., as yet, and will furnish the same as soon as received.

A.
Return of cases admitted and disposed of in the Criminal Court at Oodeypoor for 1874-75.

No. and nature of offence.	Number of cases in hand and amount of losses.				Total number of cases and amount of losses.				CASES DISPOSED OF.				CASES REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.			
	Amount.		Cases.		Amount.		Cases.		Number of cases and amount of cases dismissed.		Cases in which offenders have been arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment.		Cases under investigation in which offenders have been arrested.		Cases under investigation owing to the absence of plaintiffs.	
	Ra. a. p.		Ra. a. p.		Ra. a. p.		Ra. a. p.		Amount.		Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
1. Dacoity ...	40	1,42,238 11 0	31	17,000 0 0	80	1,59,398 11 0	18	22,111 12 0	32	39,700 0 0	...	...	7	38,000 0 0	23	13,510 15 0
2. Theft ...	160	23,463 10 3	96	10,531 15 0	252	34,005 9 3	93	13,403 0 0	31	18,321 4 0	...	...	8	2,225 0 0	53	3,559 5 3
3. Highway robbery	63	40,080 5 0	23	10,531 6 0	183	57,264 11 0	17	13,700 0 0	33	25,908 5 6	...	...	9	6,800 5 0	18	10,856 0 0
4. Murder ...	40	...	23	...	63	...	23	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Wounding ...	16	...	9	...	25	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Arson ...	3	...	4	...	11	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bribe ...	9	...	2	...	11	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sale of children	12	...	6	...	19	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Abortion ...	4	...	10	...	20	...	29	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Incendiarism	31	...	16	...	40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Offence against religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Witchcraft	6	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Escape from prison	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Rutilation	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Suicide ...	33	...	57	...	93	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Petty offences	203	...	701	...	903	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...

* 48 women and nine men drowned in the wells, and 19 women and nine men ate opium, three men shot themselves, and three hanged themselves.

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, Col.,
Political Agent, Meywar.

B.
Return of Criminal cases during the year 1874-75.

NAMES OF STATES.	Dacoity.	Killing and wounding.	Highway robbery.	Robbery with wounding.	Poisoning.	Ill-treatment.	Abduction.	Theft.	Cattle-lug.	Receiving stolen property.	Miscellaneous.
Meywar ...	9	4	...	3	.....	8	11	8	8	.....	39
Tonk ...	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	11
Gwalior ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	2
Pertabghur ...	3	2	.....	3	.....	3	2	1	2	1	5
Doongurpoor ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Banswara ...	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Other States not within the Jurisdiction of this Agency.	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	13
Total ...	19	10	.....	17	.....	14	18	17	20	1	82

C.
Detail of Criminal cases during the year 1874-75.

NAMES OF STATES.	DACOITY.			THEFT.		MURDER.		Mutilation.	Kidnaping.	Selling females.	Witchcraft.	Witchswinging.	Miscellaneous.
	Number of cases.	Value of property.	Persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Property carried.	Number of cases.	Persons destroyed.						
Meywar	0	Rs. a. p. 9,550 0 0	60	10	Rs. a. p. 570 0 0	4	7	8	1	...	...	...	39
Tonk	2	19,172 3 0	34	8	149 10 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
Gwalior	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pertabghar	3	...	...	3	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	5
Doongurpoor	...	...	...	1	344 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Banswara	5	1,685 0 0	200	4	655 0 0	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	11
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency.	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...	19	30,416 3 6	294	37	1,688 10 0	10	15	14	1	1	...	...	82

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, Colonel,
Political Agent, Meywar.

D.
Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakels during the year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1874.

AGENCY	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year	Number of cases instituted during the year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Total amount of decrees awarded	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT					Remaining
							It remains undecided at close of year	Appeals during the year	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	
Meywar Agency	23	40	63	63	.	Rs a p 21,431 1 0	9	11	20	1	1	16

E.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakels during the year 1874, from 1st January to 31st December 1874.

Against person.

Murder
Assault with wounding

0
2
1
1
Total

Against property.

Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances
Ditto ditto without
Gang robbery with
Theft ditto with
Ditto ditto without
Cattle lifting
Premeditated dacoity
Arson
Burglary
Counterfeit coinage
Miscellaneous
Poisoning

2
0
1
0
7
2
0
2
0
0
16
0
40

Total

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, Colonel,
Political Agent, Meywar.

F.
Return of Prisoners in the Oodeypoor Jail on the 1st May 1875.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE	NATURE OF OFFENCE																							
	Theft.	Buying stolen property	Running away	Female seizure of property.	Opposition to watchmen.	Forbidden carrying away woman.	Cattle lifting	Escape of prisoners	Highway robbery	Dacoity	Aiding and abetting robbery	French or other pass	Suicide	Forgery.	Misappropriating Government money	Adultery.	Abduction of married woman	Wounding	Homicide amounting to murder	Murder.	Poisoning	Attempt at theft.	Bribery.	Total.
For 6 months	05		2				12	2	1	5						2		1						57
" 1 year	0									1														13
" 1 1/2 years	0									1						1			1					14
" 2 years	0																							13
" 3 years	0																							25
" 4 years	0																							6
" 5 years	0																							7
" 6 years	0																							6
" 7 years	0																							2
" 8 years	0																							2
" 9 years	0																							2
" 10 years	0																							2
" 11 years	0																							2
" 12 years	0																							2
" 13 years	0																							2
" 14 years	0																							2
" 15 years	0																							2
" 16 years	0																							2
" 17 years	0																							2
" 18 years	0																							2
" 19 years	0																							2
" 20 years	0																							2
For life	74		3				6	10	1	21						3		1	6	1			1	120
Total																								

G.
Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1874-75.

Nature of cases or complaints	Number	Number of cases in hand with amount of claim		Number of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim		Total number of cases with amount of claim		Number of cases settled with amount of claim		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim		REMARKS	
		Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount		
1 Debt	154		Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	Explanation of cases disposed of Amount of decrees in Rupees 10,813 1, out of which Rupees 37,863 5/18 paid up and Rupees 53,919 12 remain unpaid Amount of cases dismissed Rupees 60,162 9	
2 Marriage disputes	22												
3 Adoption disputes	2												
4 Caste disputes	2												
5 Miscellaneous	362												
Total	842	842	Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	23	Rs 4,13,521	393	393

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, Colonel,
Political Agent, Meywar.

H.
Return of Export and Import of goods in the Meywar Territory during the Sumbat year 1930, or A.D. 1873-74, showing the description and quantity of goods and the amount of duty levied thereon.

Description.	Import		Export		Goods Imported from and Exported into Meywar	
	Quantity of goods in pothees or bullock loads	Duty on goods Rs a p	Quantity of goods in pothees or bullock load	Duty on goods Rs a p	Quantity of goods in pothees or bullock load	Amount of duty levied. Rs a p
Salt	255,000	71,615 8 3	7,593 chesta, 175 pothees, 15,000	1,94,657 2 6	1,84,000	46,458 4 0
Grain	13,500	26,449 14 3	2,350	30,296 8 6		
Oplum	8,750	18,159 5 0		2,800 7 6		
Cotton						
Turneric						
Tobacco						
Sugar						
Cloth						
Iron						
Cocoanuts						
Oil	3,800	6,480 1 0				
Mowah flowers	4,400	4,433 13 3				
Red chillies						
Kuppas (uncleaned cotton)						
Ghee			8,500	4,371 14 9	16,000	68,993 3 0
Goor			1,200	1,898 8 6	2,800	2,948 12 6
Sugar candy			3,400	2,717 9 3		
Hides						
Rice	25	214 7 3			8,000	11,205 7 3
Al (dye)					17,000	14,119 14 3
Nil (indigo)	5,000	3,372 6 0				
Miscellaneous goods of 2nd class, such as grocery, building materials, metals, lace, &c	34,000	4,306 0 9			2,000	4,600 1 6
Miscellaneous goods of 3rd class, such as cattle, grocery, carcass, &c	250	3,241 11 9				
Extraordinary income on account of customs collections derived from the Shubarb, including nuzzarana, &c						
	304,125	1,39,273 13 3	30,625	2,36,742 3 0	229,800	24,838 0 3
						33,288 4 6
						25,959 1 6
						232,471 0 9

(Sd.) C. HERNERT, Col.,
Political Agent, Meywar

Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Oodeypoor State for the Sumbut year 1931 made by the late Maharana and that now estimated for Sumbut 1932.

RECEIPTS.	Probable for 1931 as made out by the late Maharana.	Probable for 1932 now estimated.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Aggregate collections from all sources made in the Oodeypoor City ..	40,633 7 3	40,701 7 3	42 0 0	
"Des Dan" or Customs collections ..	4,50,000 0 0	4,50,000 0 0		
Aggregate collections of revenues from all sources ..	17,22,002 6 0	17,13,231 0 0	8,708 0 0	
Collections on account of grass and wood ..	7,171 0 0	7,171 0 0		
"Chuttoond" or tributes from Chiefs ..	1,01,361 7 0	1,01,659 1 0	297 10 3	
Pay of troops lent for the protection of temples, &c. ..	6,482 14 0	6,482 14 0		
Discount in the rate of exchange between Chandoree and Oodeypoor currency ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0		
Fees collected in the Civil Court ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0		
"in the Criminal Court ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0		
Kotwaller income ..	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		
Income from grass land ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
"Tulwar Bhundace," or succession fees, fines, &c. ..	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0		
Nuzzerana to the Durbar ..	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		
Duty on account grazing camels ..	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0		
Dhons-Dustul or punishment fees ..	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0		
Stamp Duty ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0		
On account of skins of dead animals, &c. ..	720 0 0	720 0 0		
Registry fees on the sale of lands, &c. ..		1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
Fees from the Appellate Court ..		250 0 0		250 0 0
Total receipts ..	25,00,000 4 0	24,03,817 13 9	8,910 0 0	1,547 10 3

Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	Probable for 1931 as made out by the late Maharana	Probable for 1932 now estimated.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Kothar or granary expenses, feed, &c., for horses and elephants, &c. ..	2,10,000 0 0	1,95,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
Khas Ruzsora or kitchen expenses ..	7,723 12 0	7,723 12 0		
Burra Ruzsora or kitchen expenses for Raj-poot servants and Nobles ..	6,067 1 0	6,367 1 0	700 0 0	
Sej-Bi-Ooree or Bed-chamber expenditure, such as scent, candles, coconut oil, &c. ..	2,093 0 0	2,700 0 0	293 0 0	
Pay of Punwaree or man employed for making putula ..	90 0 0	90 0 0		
"Pancera" or drinking water establishment, including medicines ..	3,120 0 0	2,200 0 0	1,220 0 0	
"Pandchjee-ke-ooree" or Jewellery Department, &c. ..				
Pay of servants ..	1,036 0 0			
Repairing of jewels ..	2,500 0 0			
For the purchase of miscellaneous articles ..	100 0 0			
Presentation of jewels to Sir ..	20,000 0 0			
dar, &c. ..				
	23,930 0 0	20,000 0 0	3,930 0 0	
Kupra-ka-bhundar, Clothing Department. Char-ka-Karkhanna or purchase of grass, including Rupees 2,000 mixed in the item of Rupees 62,000 for the Kothar in the first estimate ..	53,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
	14,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	200 0 0	

Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	Probable for 1931 as made out by the late Maharana.	Probable for 1932 now esti- mated.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
"Zenanae Dowree" or expenses attending the female department, viz.—				
Cash allowance to Majee Mair- tunejee ... 10,000 0 0				
Cash allowance to Hoosainee Bace ... 2,547 8 0				
Cash allowance for the Temple of Buhoojee Bikanerejee ... 600 0 0				
Cash allowance to the concubine Bhooreebace ... 0,000 0 0				
Cash allowance for the Gungore Mata ... 20 0 0				
Cash allowance to the sister of Maharaj Hunwunt Sing ... 180 0 0				
Expenses incurred in the Bateejee Raj-ka-bhundar or subsis- tence allowance to palace wo- men, including Rupees 10,000 which is added with the item of Rupees 52,000 in the first estimate for contingencies in granary, &c. ... 40,000 0 0				
Hookum Khurch-ke-ovree or presents given by order of the Maharana, viz.—				
Fixed expenditure on account of temples, sengors, &c. ... 15,216 0 0				
Presents given by the Maharana for weddings, &c. ... 38,000 0 0				
	50,347 8 0	51,000 0 0	5,347 8 0	
Sirdaran-ke-khurchee or pay of Rajpoots...				
On account of the Temple of Ban Nathjee (Maharana's private temple) ...	51,216 0 0	39,216 0 0	12,000 0 0	
Dhurum-Khata or Charitable Department, &c.—	8,610 0 0	8,610 0 0		
Fixed allowance for temples, Brahmins, &c. ... 7,771 10 0				
Chorasee or daily feast to Brah- mins, giving in charity, &c. ... 60,000 0 0				
	67,771 10 0	67,771 10 0		
Tukht-ka-Karkhana or Palkee Bearer estab- lishment ...	7,034 0 0	7,034 0 0		
Bundook-ke-ovree or servant for carrying guns, viz.—				
Pay of servants ... 495 12 0				
For purchase of new guns ... 1,000 0 0				
	1,495 12 0	1,495 12 0		
Carriage Establishment or pay of Syces, Coachmen, &c., &c. ...	1,054 4 0	1,054 4 0		
Rokur-ka-bhundar or pay of establishment attached to the Treasury Office ...	1,779 0 0	1,779 0 0		
Birth-day presents to the Princess married at Kishenghur and Rewa ...	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Drinking water establishment for the No- bles, &c. ...	336 8 0	336 8 0		
Pay of ghurealchee or time-keepers ...	348 0 0	348 0 0		
Fuel for cooking food for horses ...	484 0 0	484 0 0		
Pay of dancing girls ...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0		
Fire-works ...	371 11 0	371 11 0		
Pay of servants or keepers of animals ...	120 0 0	120 0 0		
Hire of camels and pay of establishment ...	38,002 0 0	30,000 0 0	8,002 0 0	
Tribute to British Government ...	2,60,000 0 0	2,60,000 0 0		
Tabwar Kurch or festivals expenditure ...	3,810 0 0	3,810 0 0		
Furrashkhana or camp equipage ...	5,233 0 8	5,000 0 0	233 0 8	
Smoking expenses ...	243 0 0	243 0 0		
Bathing expenses ...	163 4 0	163 4 0		
Feast for officials on holidays ...	550 0 0	550 0 0		
Charcoal ...	160 0 0	160 0 0		
Contribution towards the Meywar Bheel Corps ...	62,500 0 0	62,500 0 0		
Establishment attached to artillery, includ- ing powder, repairs to gun's carriages ditto	10,480 0 0	5,480 0 0	5,000 0 0	
Money grant in lieu of lands, &c. ...	3,365 0 0	3,365 0 0		
Kettle-drum establishment ...	180 0 0	180 0 0		

Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	Probable for 1931 as made out by the late Maharana.		Probable for 1932 now esti- mated.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Lumbalkhana, Pan and Betel expenses ...	180	0 0	180	0 0				
Presents to Jogees on Dusserah festivities ...	690	0 0	690	0 0				
Presents to men bringing Kakhees from Rewa and Kishenghur ...	35	0 0	35	0 0				
Burhee-ke-over, spear bearers ...	70	0 0	70	0 0				
Ice Department ...	144	0 0	144	0 0				
Salaries of Assistant Opium Agent and estab- lishment ...	6,782	1 6	6,782	1 6				
School expenses ...	1,035	8 6	1,035	8 6				
Servants for English Palace ...	750	0 0	750	0 0				
Pay of miscellaneous servants ...	20,335	10 0	20,335	10 0				
Pay of Vakeels ...	13,070	12 0	13,070	12 0				
Mahkamah Khas or Chief Court... ..	10,740	0 0	10,740	0 0				
Mahkamah Khas Mal or Revenue Depart- ment ...	5,225	8 0	5,225	8 0				
Heesab Dafter or Account Office... ..	9,268	8 0	9,268	8 0				
Dewanee Adawlut or Civil Court... ..	3,553	8 0	3,553	8 0				
Sudder Foudzaree or Criminal Court, includ- ing Naib Foudzars, Thannadars, &c. ...	54,553	0 0	54,553	0 0				
Mahkamah Appeal or Appellate Court ...	2,850	0 0	2,850	0 0				
Stamp Office ...	3,851	0 0	3,851	0 0				
Pay of the army ...	6,45,000	0 0	6,00,000	0 0	45,000	0 0		
"Devasthan Kutchery" or Account Office of the temples ...	540	0 0	540	0 0				
Bukhsee-ka-dufter or establishment attached to the office of the Bukhsee ...	450	0 0	450	0 0				
Pay of establishment attached to Zorawur Sing, Soorana, in charge of 11 Depart- ments ...	671	0 0	671	0 0				
Pay of establishment attached to Dhee- lurea Gunesb Lall, in charge of 25 Departments ...	787	0 0	787	0 0				
Salaries of Hurkuras, Chuprassees, &c. ...	4,063	0 0	4,063	0 0				
Cotton for wicks ...	7	8 0	7	8 0				
Pay of News-writers at Jeypoor and Jodhpoor	1,020	0 0	1,020	0 0				
Establishment attached to Elephant Depart- ment ...	60	0 0	60	0 0				
Tehsil Khurch or establishment for the collection of revenues ...	2,79,842	14 3	2,79,842	14 3				
Mahmandaree, feast to visitors, &c. ...	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0				
Kumthana or Public Works Department, viz.—								
For making and repairing roads ...	60,000	0 0	60,000	0 0				
For addition to the English Palace ...	49,000	0 0	25,000	0 0	23,000	0 0		
For making new buildings and repairing old ones ...	30,000	0 0	25,000	0 0	5,000	0 0		
Gheesun Putta, leather for stable kits ...	700	0 0	1,500	0 0			800	0 0
For repairing and purchasing Suleetas ...	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0				
Pallaukhana Saddlery ...	200	0 0	200	0 0				
Armoury ...	700	0 0	700	0 0				
Pay, &c., of officials sent out on duty ...	20,000	0 0	15,000	0 0	5,000	0 0		
Batta to menial servants ...	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0				
Subscriptions to Newspapers ...	500	0 0	1,000	0 0			500	0 0
Presents to Bhats and Charans ...	300	0 0	300	0 0				
Purchase of horses and elephants ...	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0				
Clothing for troops ...	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0				
Unforeseen expenditure such as presents on the occasion of marriage, deaths, &c. ...	59,100	0 0	30,000	0 0	29,100	0 0		
Extraordinary expenditure not included in the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1931, but has since been sanctioned, and should be added in the estimate for Sumbut 1932, viz.—								
Pay of Choondawut Oonar Sing ...	450	0 0						
" of a Photographer ...	60	0 0						
" of Kotharee Balchund ...	720	0 0						
" of Jemadar Futteh Sing ...	360	0 0						
" of a Coachman... ..	84	0 0						
Pension to the widow of Pun- cholee Gujanund ...	80	0 0						
Pay of Baboo Amur Lall ...	600	0 0						
Increase to Mulhargir Bhungtunc ...	360	0 0						
Pay of Khoosj Buksh ...	720	0 0						

Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Concluded.)

DISBURSEMENTS	Probable for 1931 as made out by the late Maharana.			Probable for 1932 now estimated.			Decrease.			Increase		
	Rs. a p.			Rs. a p.			Rs. a p.			Rs. a p.		
Pay of Mehta Oorjun Sing	540	0	0									
Pay of a Kamdar and a Dhoobee employed in the English Palace	232	0	0									
Pay of Zorawur Sing, Soorana, Daroga of the Account Office	720	0	0									
Increase to Mr Baird	780	0	0									
Allowance to Doreen Huteeram.	12	0	0									
Pay of Suheewalla Oorjun Sing, including lowazma	3,726	0	0									
Pay of Mehta Gokulchund, including lowazma Rs 7,704 less Rs 6,652, pay received by Mehta Punna Lall	1,152	0	0									
Increase to Rambath Sherishtadar	120	0	0									
To Muthradass Beeramcharee in lieu of village	500	0	0									
To Motee Sing Bhaney	2,100	0	0									
Increase to stationery to the Vakeel in the Harrowtee Agency	24	0	0									
Three new Dak Chowkees on the Neemuch and Nusseerabad line	132	0	0									
Salary of Dewan Jani Beharee Lall	10,920	0	0									
Salary of Moulvee Abdool Rahman Khan of the Appellate Court	1,800	0	0									
Allowance for the school at Chitore	60	0	0									
Allowance to Maharaj Sukkut Sing, of Soneerana	55,000	0	0									
Allowance for a School at Kotra	312	0	0									
Allowance for stationery in the Account Office	1,500	0	0									
	83,394	0	0									
Total Disbursements	22,19,524	4	3	21,73,380	12	3	1,60,831	8	0	84,691	0	0

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, Col.,
Political Agent, Meywar.

No. 122, dated Khairwarra, 13th May 1875.

From—LIEUT.-COL. T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Meywar,

To—COLONEL C. HERBERT, Political Agent Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts of Meywar and the State of Doongurpoor for the year ending 30th April 1875.

HILL TRACTS.

Health.—The district has been remarkably healthy. A rainfall somewhat below the average, and distributed chiefly in showers instead of saturating downpours, has caused the amount of fever, usually the most prevalent form of sickness in these parts, to be considerably less than in former

years. The men of the Meywar Bheel Corps at head-quarters have been healthier than in any previous year since the regiment was raised, with one exception, in 1871, when the sickness was a trifle smaller. The most prevalent diseases have been, as usual, fevers, ulcers, and ophthalmia.

2. *Civil Dispensary.*—The civil dispensary has had a large attendance (nearly a thousand new patients) despite the extraordinary healthiness of the year, and attendance is still on the increase. The popularity of the institution is mainly owing to the care, kindness, and attention bestowed by the Medical Officers in charge—Dr. Hendley till March 1874, and Dr. Dickson since that time.

3. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall has been 25·03 inches, somewhat below the average for the last 20 years, which was 25. It was reasonable and sufficient for the crops; the staple crop, Indian-corn, having been considerably above par, so as to sell in the Station of Khairwarra for some time at about 52 seers per rupee.

4. *Meteorological Observations.*—Statement of Meteorological observations for the past year is as follows:—

Year.	Mean temperature of year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	No. of days it fell.
		May	December				
1874	77° 6"	84°	61° 3	15°	35°	25·3	66
1874	Direction of prevailing wind	Westerly for 34 days, east 11 days, south 11 days, and north seven days.					

5. *Price Current.*—Current prices at Doongurpoor and Khairwarra:—

Doongurpoor.

Wheat 27 seers per Imperial Rupee.	Indian-corn 14 seers per Imperial Rupee.
Barley 40 do. do.	Grain 32 do. do.
Rice 16 do. do.	Salt 14 do. do.

Fire-wood per man's load 6 pie.

Khairwarra.

Wheat 24 seers per Imperial Rupee.	Indian-corn 40 seers per Imperial Rupee.
Barley 31 do. do.	Gram 30 do. do.
Rice 12½ do. do.	Salt 9½ do. do.

Fire-wood per man's load 5 pie.

6. *Public Works.*—The bridging of the new road between Oodeypoor and Khairwarra is being steadily carried on. There now remain to be constructed two large bridges and a few smaller ones, which it is expected will be finished in two years. The extension of this road to Samayra on the Guzerat Frontier, a distance of 26 miles, to be carried on thence to Hursolee, where a made-road is met, would complete a valuable and very important line of communication between Guzerat and Rajpootana.

7. *Post Office*.—A new postal line was opened in December from Khairwarra to Banswarra, passing through Doongurpoor and Sagwarra, where Branch Post Offices have been established. The country passed through is unusually wild, and its Bheel inhabitants are more or less turbulent and refractory. The mail was attacked in Doongurpoor territory shortly after it commenced running, but the letters were not taken. The runner was merely robbed of his clothes. His Highness the Maharawul made arrangements by which the mail bags and banghy parcels have been carried in perfect safety ever since through his territory. His Highness proposed, for the greater safety of the mail, that the runners should be taken from the Bheel Pals and villages through which the line passes, the men being engaged on the security of the village authorities, thus fixing in the most direct manner the responsibility of protection and recovery on the headmen of each community. The Post Overseer is now employed, with the assistance of the Doongurpoor Durbar, on giving practical effect to this proposal. Two other attacks were reported—one on a runner, and the other on the Overseer. The former appeared on enquiry to be the result of a dispute in connection with the seizure of a Patel as a “begaree” (forced labourer), and the latter was induced by the carelessness of the Overseer in not availing himself of the Bheel escort allowed to him by the Doongurpoor Durbar. As a matter of course, in such a wild district, where freedom from robbery can only be obtained by a well-armed guard or the escort of a “bolawa,” the Overseer was plundered. He, however, was not injured. The robbers carefully abstained from taking 11 staves for the dāk runners which were in his bundle. Efforts are being made to capture the offenders. Those in the case of the first robbery at Nundore have not yet been apprehended, notwithstanding the offer of a reward by His Highness the Maharawul.

8. *Crime*.—No case of witchcraft, cruelty, or mutilation has come to my knowledge. The “Bhopa” (witchfinder) in the Jullafan affairs, referred to in last year’s report, was captured and surrendered by the Rao of Jeywas and the Thakoor of Babulwarra, Ummer Sing, who is on the rolls of the regiment as a Thakoor, and receives Rupees 100 a month for services in the district when his aid is required. The Bhopa was sent for trial to Oodeypoor, and sentenced to five years’ imprisonment, which he is now undergoing there.

The other two men engaged in the crime, who were captured and sentenced by the Rao to one year’s imprisonment at Jeywas, escaped through the connivance or negligence of the guard. I ordered Ummer Sing’s regimental pay of Rupees 100 a month to be stopped and withheld from 1st October 1874 till they are again apprehended. The Thakoor has since that succeeded to the gudgee of Jeywas on the decease of his nephew, the late Rao Bhairo Sing, who died without issue, and is now using his best endeavours to recapture the criminals. His Highness the Maharawul of Doongurpoor succeeded in seizing the last of the men implicated in the Bagdurree case of witchswinging, which occurred two and a half years ago, and sentenced him to Rupees 100 fine and 18 months’ imprisonment with hard labour. This has had the good effect of proving that the lapse of considerable time is no protection against apprehension and punishment. The Maharawul’s earnest action in this matter called forth the approbation of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana,

which I had the honor of communicating to His Highness on the 3rd March 1875. The main road from Oodeypoor to Guzerat, on which there is a large and increasing traffic, continues comparatively free from robbery. Only one case has been reported, and in that the "Bolawa" himself was concerned. Three of the perpetrators were arrested, and part of the stolen property was recovered and restored. The case was a very aggravated one, the robbery being attended with cruel violence, notwithstanding no resistance having been made. The Muggra Hakim persistently declined to proceed in the matter further than restoring the recovered property, urging that it should stand over till the assembly of the Panchayat for settlement of cases between Meywar and Doongurpoor, the injured parties being subjects of the latter State. This case by your order has now been moved from the Muggra Hakim's Court to that of the International Panchayat at Oodeypoor. I impress upon the Vakeels and Kamdars within this Superintendence the necessity for quick settlement of all cases, where subjects of different States are concerned, immediately on sufficient evidence being obtained. The crime of murder is, I fear, still very common in the district, chiefly the result of drunken frays, when old blood-feuds are revived, and real or fancied wrongs are redressed in the same wild and savage manner as has prevailed in these lawless Bheel highlands for a long series of years. Raids by one Pal or clan on another, however, now seldom occur, and thus on the whole the peace of the district is not often disturbed. The "Bolawa" system, by which immunity from robbery is purchased, is in full force throughout the country. Every village furnishes its own police for the stranger and traveller, and any attempt to evade payment of this black-mail, unless by a well armed party, almost invariably results in attack, injury, and loss. This "bolawa" tax is regularly levied even on the new Oodeypoor-Khairwarra road. As that road is patrolled by the Durbar Cavalry, no attack on a large scale can take place, and bands of travellers keeping together are free from molestation, but small parties are exposed to almost certain danger. But as the "bolawa" fee is a sort of assurance ticket for compensation to some extent in event of robbery, the Bheel escorts are as a rule engaged by every party large or small.

9. *Condition of the Bheels.*—I think the condition of the Bheels is improving slowly. The Bheels in this part of the country are in every way more prosperous than those in Malwa. This I ascribe to their being engaged in cultivation to a much greater extent and food being cheap and plentiful. The Bheel population in these tracts is increasing considerably. There is still the same love for the "mowa" liquor, to which from time immemorial they have been intensely addicted.

A reformer, Soorjee, a Bheel Guru, has for some years past been at work among his countrymen on the Meywar-Guzerat Frontier. He preaches worship of one God, peace and good-will. His followers take an oath to abstain from all crimes and offences, spirituous liquor, and from causing death to any living thing. They bind themselves to live by the produce of the soil and to bathe before eating. Soorjee has now a following of upwards of one thousand "bhuguts" or believers and three disciples, Gurus, ordained by himself to preach and convert. I saw and conversed with him in February last when I was travelling in the district. He asked for protection to his followers in Doongurpoor territory, where the other

Bheels, he said, annoyed them by calling them "Mussulman" (with them meaning infidel). His influence in securing followers has spread as far as Khairwarra and Kotrah. I talked with a number of his converts, and they said that they had prospered since they had been guided by the Guru to do as they had sworn. They certainly looked in every way superior to their unreclaimed brethren.

10. *Meywar Bheel Corps.*—The regiment having been greatly scattered in detachment duty in the districts till 20th April, the annual inspection by the Major-General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army has not yet taken place. The conduct of the men on all occasions has been excellent, and the regiment is in a most efficient state. The desertions have been very few, seven in all, and these principally resulted from men overstaying their leave, caused or induced probably by village occurrences.

I visited Kotrah in the middle of January and found the detachment there, then under Captain Conolly, in capital order, and the lines and building in good condition.

The attendance at the Regimental School continues good. All men joining the regiment are obliged to attend for two years, and the enforcement of this rule has been found in no way to affect the popularity of service in the ranks, which continues as high as ever, being shown by the number of candidates for admission, and the eager competition for every vacancy. The Meywar Durbar has most liberally sanctioned a school for Kotrah, granting a sum of Rupees 200 for a building, and Rupees 20 per mensem for establishment.

Very little was done by means of "regimental labor" this cold season, there having been comparatively few men present at headquarters, but such as were available worked cheerfully and successfully in the erection of a substantial building for use as a Station Staff and Adjutant's Office.

11. *Durbar Troops.*—The operations previously reported as undertaken last year against the Bheel Pal of Dhunkawarra, in which the Durbar troops were wholly engaged, were followed by similar action in May against the rebellious Khalsa Pal of Nithara.

The punishment of these two Pals has had good effect as an example to the others in their neighbourhood. The Durbar Sowars posted on the Khairwarra and Oodeypoor road have succeeded in securing the safety of travellers, merchants, and their property.

12. *Muggra Hakim, or Native Governor of the Khulsa Hill Tracts.*—I think this official fails in dealing out sharp and decisive justice in aggravated cases of highway robbery attended with violence and cruelty where the evidence is complete. He has thus, to my knowledge, lately lost two excellent opportunities of making salutary severe examples of "bolawas," who betrayed their charge and joined in robbing and wounding the travellers under their escort.

13. *Mukranes and Villaytees.*—There is a small decrease in the number of these mercenaries caused by a few taking the usual opportunities to quarrel with their employers in order to realize their arrears of pay and return to their homes. The utmost is done to prevent others

taking their places, and there is reason to believe that this class of bold unscrupulous adventurers now finds less encouragement than formerly for service with the Chiefs. The majority of those in Doongurpoor and Bhoomut have contracted domestic ties which bind them to the country, and have, I think, tended to make them less dangerous and troublesome.

14. *International Punchayuts*.—The annual Punchayut for Meywar and Mahee Kanta assembled at Samayra in November under the superintendence of Mr. Hunter, Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta. The following is the statement of awards:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Doongurpoor in five cases	...	65	0 0
Doongurpoor <i>versus</i> Mahee Kanta in ten cases	...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta	...	65	0 0
<hr/>			
Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar 13 cases	...	218	10 0
Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahee Kanta 10 cases	...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta	...	218	10 0

The International Punchayut between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta did not take place last year. It assembled this year at Detwas under the superintendence of Mr. Nund Sunker Toolja Sunker, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta. The following is the statement of its awards:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Rewa Kanta <i>versus</i> Doongurpoor in 14 cases	... 187
Doongurpoor <i>versus</i> Rewa Kanta in 28 cases	... 150
Balance in favor of Rewa Kanta	... 37

The Meywar and Doongurpoor States complain of the great expense attending the annual Punchayut system, and point to the comparatively few number of cases as proof that a biennial Punchayut would sufficiently answer the purposes required. On the score of expense they are certainly right in saying that the amount of money awards is trifling in comparison to the cost of the establishment employed, but I am certain that not only are the complainants in favor of the annual system, but the prospect of early decision tends greatly to keep down reprisals; and moreover there is far less difficulty in dealing with cases of late date than of long standing. There are very many cases for settlement between Doongurpoor and Meywar, no Punchayut having assembled for five years past. Arrangements are now being made for a Punchayut to meet early in October.

15. *Boundary Settlement*.—In November I met Mr. Hunter, Political Assistant, Mahee Kanta, at Samayra for the settlement of a boundary dispute between Samayra in Mahee Kanta and Damode in Doongurpoor, originated by the opening up of a new road to Guzerat, by which the Samayra Thakoor feared a considerable loss of revenue from the Meywar opium traffic being diverted to it. After a prolonged enquiry the settlement of this case was unavoidably postponed. In December I met Colonel Barton, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, at

Manpoor, Kuddana, for consultation regarding the case of Peit and Kooa in Doongurpoor *versus* Kuddana in Rewa Kanta, decided by Mr. Prescott in February 1873. Mr. Prescott and I visited the boundary together. The settlement of this case completes the whole of the boundary demarcation between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta. In February I met Rao Bahadoor Oocharam Mitta Ram, Political Assistant, Mahee Kanta, for the settlement of a boundary dispute between Palisora in Doongurpoor and Budelee in Mahee Kanta, which we effected. I was most anxious to make a settlement of two long standing disputes between Meywar and Mahee Kanta, *viz.*, the Rancee Talao land, and the Koondole Mowra groves cases, both of which have been going on for five years, but Major LeGeyt, the Political Agent of Mahee Kanta, was too fully engaged in the Kotrah direction to be able to meet me, and he was unable to depute an Assistant for the purpose. An engagement has been made to meet on the 15th January next for the settlement of these and other cases.

BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

16. *Jeywas*.—The Rao, Bhairo Sing, died in December without leaving issue. Previous to death he adopted as his heir and nominated as his successor his uncle, Ummer Sing, Thakoor of Babulwarra, who was formerly Manager of the Estate. The Rao of Parah, acting under bad advice, advanced a claim to Jeywas on the plea of his descent from the same family, urging that Ummer Sing, as uncle, could not be adopted by the late Rao, who was his nephew. Luchmun Sing, the Parah Rao, made interest at Oodeypoor to have his claim favored, and there was considerable delay in consequence on the part of the Durbar in recognizing Ummer Sing's succession. In the meantime, however, the whole of the Jeywas people, the Bhoomia Chiefs, and the high priest of the noted Rukubnath Temple had accepted Ummer Sing as Rao and sent the customary gifts. At length the Durbar added its recognition on the 29th January. This event and its attendant circumstances prevented me proceeding with the opening up of a path to the Bheel Pal of Kankon Sagwarra in Jeywas, in the preparation of which, previous to Bhairo Sing's death, Ummer Sing had given assistance by cutting away the brushwood to a distance of 100 yards on each side of the path. I trust that this work will be taken up next season.

My predecessor, Major Gunning, collected the State creditors in June last, and succeeded in arranging and fixing the amount of their claims. The total was found to be Oodeypoor Rupees 29,289, and for the liquidation of this debt the revenue of the villages of Obree, Vurla, Bagpoor, Bhoodur, and Padurree, amounting to about Oodeypoor Rupees 5,000, was assigned. I have every confidence in Ummer Sing's good management. The revenue this year is stated at Rupees 18,000, and expenditure Rupees 18,000, leaving Rupees 5,000 for payment to the State creditors as above mentioned.

17. *Parah*.—The Rao Luchmun Sing governs his small State well. The revenue is Rupees 7,000, and expenditure Rupees 6,000, leaving Rupees 1,000 for payment towards the State debt, which amounts to about Rupees 8,000.

18. *Madree*.—Rugnath Sing, the Chief, keeps order well within his State. His revenue is about Rupees 3,000, and expenditure nearly the same.

19. *Chanee*.—This is a small Thakoorat, yielding about Rupees 1,500, and paying a tribute of Rupees 500 a year to the Meywar Durbar, which appears out of all proportion. It is in debt Rupees 5,000. The Thakoor, Guman Sing, looks after his estate well.

20. *Thana*.—This is also a small Thakoorat, similar to the above, which it adjoins. The revenue is Rupees 1,300. There is a debt, of which, however, I have been unable as yet to learn the details. The Thakoor, Purbut Sing, is careful and attentive in all matters.

DOONGURPOOR.

21. *Health*.—"Guzeratee rogue" (which appears to be pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs) and fever of a bad type have prevailed; ulcers and colic also. No cholera have been reported. Sanitary measures to some small extent are in force in the city of Doongurpoor.

22. *Crops*.—Owing to a scanty rainfall the crops were below the average, but the great number of tanks throughout the country helped considerably to secure by irrigation a fair rubbee harvest.

23. *Administration of justice*.—The Maharawul continues to superintend this himself. The system of criminal jurisdiction lately introduced and fully reported on by my predecessor continues to work satisfactorily. His Highness now talks of appointing a Dewan.

24. *Marriage of the Maharawul's eldest son*.—The "Kooer Sahib" Khooman Sing, was married in February last at Rutlam to a daughter of the Raja of that place. All the Thakoors, Jaghiredars, and many of the State officials accompanied him to Rutlam.

The expenses attending the journey and ceremony were great, but considering the recent very heavy contribution of Rupees 1,16,340 levied from his subject as "Budhawa" on the occasion of his daughter's marriage in December 1873 to the Chief of Jessulmere, the Maharawul did not tax them further for his son's wedding.

25. *Durbar Troops*.—There is small increase in the number from what was reported last year. The increase is of Doongurpoor subjects.

26. *Revenue*.—The receipts for Sumbut 1930 are Rupees 4,07,366-3-3, and expenditure Rupees 4,89,121-8-4, showing a deficit of Rupees 81,755-1-1, which is covered by extraordinary receipts in the form of nuzzerana, interest on advances, fines, &c. The receipts and expenditure are both affected by the marriage of His Highness' daughter already mentioned. Excess of expenditure has been partly met by the withdrawal of a large amount of capital from the Maharawul's private mahajun business shops in Doongurpoor and Sagwarra. The revenue accounts of this State invariably show a deficit, which, however, is as regularly covered by extraordinary receipts. There is no public debt, and the Maharawul's private finances are believed to be in a satisfactory state.

27. *Trade*.—The annual fair at Buneshur, held in March, was not so well attended as in previous years; I was not able to visit it, as I was

then expecting the arrival of Major-General Sir Edward Russel, K.C.S.I., at Khairwarra for the annual inspection of the Meywar Bheel Corps. A company of the regiment was detached to keep order at the fair, and all passed off well. His Highness the Maharawul was present at it with but very few of his officials and Thakoors, the majority of these being absent at that time at Rutlam with his son.

28. I beg to enclose Captain Conolly's report on the Kotrah District, which is under his immediate supervision.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Doongurpoor State for the Sumbut year 1930, i.e., A.D. 1st July 1873 to 30th June 1874.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>a.</i>
Land revenue for 1930	...	...	78,033	5	3
Revenue of land allotted to Durbar servants	...	...	3,586	12	0
Value of revenue paid in kind	...	...	596	0	0
Abkaree	...	...	2,419	2	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,326	4	0
Customs	...	...	38,001	0	0
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents	...	...	13,200	0	0
"Budhawa" marriage fee levied on account of the marriage of the daughter of the Maharawul	...	...	1,10,340	0	0
Received from the State shops for the above purpose	...	...	1,28,000	0	0
Received from the Jessulmere Durbar on account of "taq" (money given in charity when a marriage takes place)	...	...	29,863	12	0
Total			4,07,336	3	3

<i>Disbursements.</i>					
Kothar kurch or personal expenses of Maharawul	...	...	17,984	7	3
Household expenses	...	...	1,936	14	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	14,862	6	9

<i>State expenditure, viz.—</i>					
Contingent expenses	...	...	32,034	4	7
Tribute to British Government	...	...	*35,000	0	0
Pay of troops	...	...	58,790	6	0
Jewels purchased	...	...	5,917	2	3
Expended on account of the marriage of the Maharawul's daughter	...	...	3,22,595	15	6
Total			4,89,121	8	4

* No exchange was paid this year on this item.

Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1930, i.e., from 1st July 1873 to 30th June 1874, showing the number settled and remaining.

Months.				No. of criminal cases.	No. of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
July	1873	...	...	14	17	26	5	31
August	"	...	...	23	4	22	5	27
September	"	...	...	15	14	20	9	29
October	"	...	...	13	1	11	3	14
November	"	...	...	21	7	16	12	28
December	"	...	...	16	1	9	8	17
January	1874	...	...	2	0	2	0	2
February	"	...	...	18	0	10	8	18
March	"	...	...	34	26	43	17	60
April	"	...	...	28	34	40	22	62
May	"	...	...	26	36	39	23	62
June	"	...	...	48	29	54	23	77
Total				258	169	292	135	427

(Sd.) T. E. GORDON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Poltl. Supdt., Hill Tracts, Meywar.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Bunesbur Fair in Doongurpoor in Sumbut year 1931, A.D. 1874-75.

Sumbut year	...	...	...	1931
Number of shops	...	...	...	376

Value of cloth and cotton goods.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
From Bombay and Guzerat	...	...	...	67,887	0	0
" Rutlam	...	...	...	6,950	0	0
" Doongurpoor	...	...	...	1,990	0	0
" Pertabghur	...	...	...	25,785	0	0
" Boorhanpoor	...	...	...	500	0	0
Total	...	...	...	1,03,112	0	0
Value of drugs	...	...	...	1,230	0	0
" of miscellaneous articles (Munnecaras)	...	...	...	4,914	0	0
" of utensils of copper and brass, &c.	...	...	...	6,655	0	0
" of uttur (perfumes)	...	...	...	300	0	0
" of glass and crystal ware	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
" of cotton	...	...	...	3,850	0	0
" of sweetmeats	...	...	...	455	0	0
" of iron mongery and iron	...	...	...	5,062	0	0
Carried over	...	...	...	1,28,578	0	0

		Brought forward	...	1,28,578	0	0
Value of provisions	...	...	...	1,557	0	0
„ of jewels of gold and silver	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
„ of clarified butter, &c.	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
„ of tobacco, cocoanuts, and kusoomb	...	...	...	10,473	4	0
„ of miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	6,382	0	0
„ of molasses	...	...	...	6,500	0	0
Total value of goods				...	1,58,490	4 0

ABSTRACT.

Goods sold	...	...	...	1,53,053	4	0
„ remaining on hand	...	...	...	5,437	0	0
Total				...	1,58,490	4 0

(Sd.) T. E. GORDON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 69, dated Camp Bheemana, 1st May 1875.

From—CAPT. A. CONOLLY, Offg. 2nd Asstt. Political Agent, Meywar,

To—LIEUT.-COL. T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

IN submitting the accompanying report which will, I fear, be found rather meagre, I have the honor to explain that I have been in charge of the Kotrah District for only three and a half months out of the year under review, and was not aware till very lately that the duty of furnishing it would devolve on me; that I have not had access to the whole of the Office records, a portion of which, owing to Major Gunning's movements, has not had time to reach me here; and that a considerable part of the short time allowed for its preparation has been unavoidably occupied in assisting Lieutenant Yate in the settlement of the Jowrah border.

Kotrah (Meywar) Administration Report for 1874-75.

KOTRAH CANTONMENT.

Meteorological.—Two years' figures are given for the sake of comparison.

Years.	Mean temperature of the year.	Mean of hottest month.	Mean of coldest month.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1873-74.	79.11	103.6	46.77	23.58	65.81	17.50	42
1874-75.	75.5	102.32	44.58	24.13	64.86	41.60	42

Medical.—The health of the detachment has been very good.

1873-74. No. of admissions into hospital 271, death 1

1874-75 „ „ „ 222, deaths 4

The Station has been remarkably free from sickness during the feverish season of the year, viz., August to October. The highest mortality (due to chest diseases) occurred during the severe cold which prevailed in January. The men of the detachment suffered but little from their exposure during the expedition against the Serohi outlaws in the rainy season of 1874.

It is contemplated to add a small dispensary to the Station Hospital, and the increased accommodation thus afforded will no doubt be appreciated by the poor people of the district.

Educational.—Through the liberality of the young Maharana, and at the instance of Major Gunning, then Commandant at Kotrah, the school has been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and is open not only to the people of Cantonments, but to the sons of the Bhoomia Chiefs or others who may wish to avail themselves thereof.

Inspection.—The detachment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, in the middle of January and acquitted itself creditably.

KOTRAH DISTRICT.

Panurra.—The harvests are reported by the Rana, with the exception of Indian-corn, to have been poor; the gram and wheat crops are said to have suffered both from frost and blight. I am satisfied however from personal observation that the outturn was considerably better than the above statement would lead one to suppose.

Small-pox and chest diseases were prevalent, and deaths numerous towards the close of the last and commencement of the current year.

An outbreak in the end of February of the former disease at Manpoor, the residence of the Rana, prevented his attendance at the proposed settlement of the boundary cases on his Guzerat Frontier; they have accordingly been postponed till next year.

Jowra.—The harvests may be described as “good,” though the gram crop suffered, as in other parts of the country, from the hard frosts.

Cow-pox is said to have been prevalent in the spring of this year, and to have carried off a number of cattle.

A portion of the Mahee Kanta border, which, though settled some years back, had never been marked out, and was therefore a source of trouble to the neighbourhood, was finally demarcated and laid down by Major LeGeyt and myself.

The Rao has for some months past been engaged in the settlement of the Marwar border.

Such a measure, however, necessitating as it would the establishment of “thannahs” or posts to support Durbar authority, would naturally prove highly distasteful to the people of the country and have to be entered on with caution. The Durbar in taking so decisive a step should be prepared to present the recurrence of the catastrophe of 1838 when the Bheels rose and swept away in one night 17 Durbar thannahs.

The presence last year of troops, British and Durbar, on the Serohi Frontier had the desired effect of keeping in check the gangs of Meena outlaws, who were a fruitful source of trouble to this part of the country, and no cases have been reported of these marauders finding shelter within Meywar limits.

Oghna.—This little State continues to be quiet and prosperous, and does the Rao credit. It has a large proportion of peaceably disposed Rajpoots and Brahmins. The country is more open and further removed from the wild western border of Meywar; its trade (chiefly in turmeric and sugar) is proportionately larger than that of the sister States of Jowra and Panurwa.

The harvests are reported as "good," though the gram crop, as I know, suffered somewhat from frost.

There appears to have been no unusual sickness.

General Remarks.—The following cases were disposed of during the year :—

DETAIL.	BY THE 2ND ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, MEY- WAR.			BY INTERNATIONAL PUN- CHAYUT, HURAD, 12TH FEBRUARY 1875.		
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Meywar versus Mahee Kanta.	Mahee Kanta versus Meywar.	Total.
Cattle-lifting ...	11	9	2	17	14	31
Robbery ..	4	2	2	2	2	4
Highway robbery ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Arson ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assault ...	4	4	...	1	...	1
Robbery and wounding ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	4	1	3	...	...	...
Abduction ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	34	25	9	...	...	...
Boundary disputes ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	64	48	16	20	18	38

Out of the punchayut cases 12 were settled by money payment, four by restitution of property, 19 were thrown out, two settled out of Court, and one was referred to Oodeypoor, making a total of 38 cases.

Out of the Meywar cases awaiting disposal, the cattle theft and robbery cases are quite recent. Two of the murder cases were due to affrays in the turbulent village of Khera-Shera on the Jowra-Mahee Kanta border; in the third case there is reason to believe that the charge of murder is false, and that the crime was never committed.

The Serohi-Meywar Punchayut for 1874-75 has not yet been held; the cases to be brought before it are but few.

Heinous offences, such as witch-swinging and mutilation have been conspicuous by their absence. Apart from the misgovernment of Jowra,

the state of the district may be regarded as satisfactory on the whole, though a vast deal remains to be done in the way of opening up roads (for military as well as trade purposes), preserving forests, economising the water supply, bringing waste lands under cultivation, and otherwise improving the condition of the country and its people.

Among the measures calculated to have a salutary and deterrent effect on a people so wild and reckless as the Bheels, I may be pardoned for suggesting the following.

The imposition in some form of a liquor tax to counteract the national vice of drunkenness, under the influence of which most of the new quarrels arise and the old ones are revived; the gradual disarming of the people, punishments of murder by death, and ridding the district of the numerous Mekranees, Villayutees, and other desperadoes, who from their antecedents and natural propensities may fairly be regarded as a source of disturbance and anxiety to the country.

CAMP BHEEMANA, MARWAR, } (Sd.) A. CONOLLY, *Capt.*,
The 1st May 1875. } *Offg. 2nd Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.*

No. 120, dated Camp Piprola, 8th May 1875.

From—FRAMJEE BHIKAJEE, Asstt. Political Agent, Meywar, Banswarra,

To—COLONEL C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Meywar.

THE Annual Administration Report of the Banswarra Assistantcy for 1874-75 will necessarily be a brief one, for the revenue and other yearly Returns have not as yet been furnished by the Durbar.

2. *Rainfall.*—41·16 inches of rain had been, in the absence of the Assistant Political Agent from capital, registered by the Native Doctor in charge of the dispensary from June to February; the fall in the last mentioned month being only fifteen cents., the whole being considerably above the average.

3. *Products.*—Agriculturally, the year under report has been favorable. Notwithstanding a heavy and incessant fall of the rain on low lands having much injured the “mukka” crop, the common food grain of the country, the outturn is above the average, as it will be seen from the following details as stood on 15th April:—

		1873.	1874.
		<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>
Wheat	...	20	25
Rice, first sort	...	7½	7½
Rice, second sort	...	15	17½
Indian-corn	...	25	30
Gram	...	25¾	31¼

The quantity per Imperial rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

4. *Public Health.*—There was no serious epidemic in these parts, yet the general health of the town has not been very good, fevers of various types being most prevalent throughout September, October, and November.

5. *Dispensary.*—This useful institution has been ably conducted under Native Doctor Ram Lal, and is freely taken advantage of by people from all directions, who have now begun to appreciate the value of the European medicines. Three thousand seven hundred patients, against 2,686 in the previous year, were treated during the year of report. Of this four cases, *viz.*, of musket-wound, ague, epistaxis, and cough, were fatal.

6. *Vaccination.*—Fifty-seven children against 38 in the previous year were vaccinated, of which nine cases had been unsuccessful.

7. *Courts of Justice.*—No Returns of the civil and criminal administration of the State have been furnished by the Raj, but I may remark that the dispensation of justice is anything but satisfactory.

8. *Deputation of Major C. Gunning.*—In consequence of the Political Agent, Meywar, having, from unavoidable circumstances, been unable to make his tour last cold weather, Major Gunning, Second in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, was deputed by Colonel Wright to investigate and settle the disputed village case of Boree Richee between Pertabghur and Banswarra, and passed through this capital in January last, accompanied by two companies of his corps.

9. *Boundary Settlements.*—The disputed boundary between Sandnee of Pertabghur and Soorujpoora of Banswarra was settled by me in September last in favor of Pertabghur. The decision was appealed against by the Banswarra State, but the appeal was dismissed by the Political Agent on a review of my proceedings in the case. A second appeal has, I understand, been presented to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, since.

10. *Settlement of disputed villages.*—The claim of the Pertabghur Durbar to the village Ajunda, which was forcibly taken possession of by the Banswarra State in 1860-61 A.D., was investigated and decided by me in favor of the former, a detailed report of which was made to your Office in July last. The papers produced in this case by the Banswarra Durbar were proved to be a forgery and fabrication. The Agent to the Governor-General directed your predecessor to review the case on the spot and satisfy himself of it. Colonel Wright could not, however, make his tour last cold season, and as Major Gunning was deputed on other business in this quarter, he was directed to review this case, which he did on the spot and returned the papers, concurring, I believe, in the decision I had come to. The settlement was approved and confirmed, and the boundary pillars were at once erected on the line under Major Gunning's order. An appeal against the settlement was filed by the Banswarra Durbar, but it was rejected by your predecessor.

11. The case of the disputed village of Boree Richee, the scene of the tragedy which had place in September 1873, wherein a number of the Pertabghur men had been killed and wounded, besides the plunder of property, worth about Salum Sahee Rupees 15,000, by the Banswarra people, noticed in paragraph 20 of my last Annual Report, was investigated and decided in March last against Banswarra by Major Gunning, who was deputed with a strong detachment of the Meywar Bheel Corps, for the settlement of this case. Major Gunning left the border, having caused, under instructions he had received, the pillars to be erected on the demarcated line, on the 3rd April.

12. The appeal of the Banswarra Durbar against the decision of the Boundary Commissioner, Malwa, in the case of the disputed boundary of Janpoora Janpalia, between Surwun of Rutlam and the Banswarra Durbar, noticed in paragraph 24 of my last Administration Report, has been rejected and the boundary pillars on the Banswarra side are now under construction.

13. A peon of the Boundary Commissioner, Malwa, who was posted on the Janpoora Janpalia boundary, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was murdered in his own dwelling in the town of Surwun of Rutlam by some person or persons, and one Ameer Khan, a Wullaetee Jemadar, an employé of the Banswarra Durbar, was suspected of the foul deed. On a requisition from the Political Agent, Western Malwa, I caused the surrender of the accused and forwarded him to the Superintendent of Rutlam to stand his trial there. Ameer Khan was, however, released upon furnishing bail.

14. In August 1874 I was directed by your predecessor to meet Lieutenant Hope, the Boundary Settlement Officer, Malwa, for the purpose of reviewing the case of the disputed boundary between Palsora of Meywar and Chungeree of Jowra, which had been decided in September 1873 by Lieutenant Durand, then Boundary Commissioner, and myself, and then to take up with that officer another disputed case between Mundna and Surwania of Indore and Meywar. By appointment I met Lieutenant Hope on the Palsora-Chungeree border in February last, but for want of certain important papers on his file the enquiry was necessarily delayed till 25th of that month, when he was ordered suddenly by a telegram to proceed to Baroda, and our camp was broken up.

On receipt of a communication from Baroda from Mr. Hope I returned from Pertabghur, on my way to Banswarra, to Chuldoos, where he expected to return at once. A second note informed me at Chuldoos that he was not able to rejoin me. On obtaining a final reply from the 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India on the subject on the 22nd March I retraced my steps to Banswarra. I am now informed that Mr. Hope is to review the Palsora-Chungeree dispute case alone by himself.

15. *Border Punchayats.*—It was arranged with the Bheel Agent, Bhopawur, to meet him on the Kooshulghur-Jhabooa Frontier on 20th February 1875 for holding an International Court for the adjudication of the unadjusted border claims between the subjects of Banswarra and Kooshulghur, and those of Jhabooa and Pitlawud under the Bhopawur Agency, but owing to my being detained with the Boundary Commissioner in another quarter at the time, the arrangement could not be brought about. On the breaking up of my camp at Chuldoos, as noticed in the preceding paragraph, I however telegraphed on 25th February to the Bheel Agent, intimating my readiness to meet him on the frontier for the purpose, but was informed in reply that it was then late, the claimants having dispersed. I hope to be able to meet him next cold weather.

16. According to arrangement made with the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, under your instructions, I came on this (Banswarra and Rewa Kanta) Frontier on the 30th ultimo to superintend the International Court for the adjudication of the border claims, which number

about 250, between the subjects of Banswarra and Kooshulghur and those of the States under the Rewa Kanta Agency. The sitting of the Session was commenced on the 4th instant. A report on the closing of the Court will be submitted for your information.

17. *The Bheels*.—In the last year's Report I brought to notice that the Banswarra and Kooshulghur Bheels had again recourse to their plundering propensities. I am sorry to have to record again that there has been no change in this pernicious practice for the better.

18. An amount of cattle-lifting and petty robberies by these Bheels prevails in these districts bordering on the Rewa Kanta, Punch Mehals, Western Malwa, and the Bhopawur frontiers. The Bheel Agent complaining most. He reported that these Bheels make inroads in the Jhabooa District, and plunder ryots and travellers with impunity.

19. But the wild nature of this part of the country and the almost entire absence of any efficient police arrangements on the part of the Banswarra and Kooshulghur States render any real reform improbable. The authorities concerned have been called upon from time to time to take prompt and decisive measures to overcome the evil so often brought to notice by the surrounding British authorities, but all to no purpose.

20. It was arranged with the Bheel Agent, Bhopawur, to avail ourselves of the opportunity of our meeting on the Jhabooa-Kooshulghur frontier last cold weather, as noticed in paragraph 15, in concerting such measures as would secure the tranquillity of the border on his side, but our meeting did not unfortunately take place.

21. In his tour last February, the Bheel Agent being in the vicinity, was invited by the Rao of Kooshulghur to his capital where he stayed for two days and held a conference with that Chief on the subject of the disturbed state of the border, and suggested certain measures for this defence, but, I am informed, without any satisfactory result.

22. *Jurisdiction*.—During the year under report, the jurisdiction of the Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra, was, as recommended by Sir Lewis Pelly in his letters No. 1109-238P., dated 7th March, paragraph 10, and No. 2939-625P., dated 27th July 1874, paragraph 8, sanctioned by the Government of India in their despatches No. 1199P., dated 4th June, paragraph 5, and No. 1817P., dated 2nd August 1874, to the Agent to the Governor-General, copies of which were received with your predecessor's Nos. 275, 555, and 787, dated respectively the 15th April, 18th July, and 18th November 1874; but no separate instructions have yet been received to give effect to the orders, nor the Chief concerned has been apprized of the arrangement.

23. *Miscellaneous*.—The conservancy arrangements in the town of Banswarra are being well looked after, and almost daily improved.

24. *School*.—Though no statement of this institution has been received, yet since my last report there appears to be an increase in the attendance of the pupils.

25. *Post Office*.—This much needed institution was opened at Banswarra on the 14th December 1874 with a link postal line to Kherwarra, and bids fair progress. The Office has, however, not yet been supplied with the necessary requisites, such as office and obliterating stamps, &c.

26. *Mail robbery*.—This was reported by the Deputy Post-Master to have occurred at a place about nine miles west of Banswarra at the end of March. The mail bag contained no valuables, and the offenders are said to be the Bheels of the country. The matter is under enquiry as has been already reported to you, and the Durbar has been impressed with the urgent necessity of protecting the Government mails with more promptitude than that now shown.

27. *Fair*.—An annual fair has been held for the last two years at Banswarra on the ground between the Agency House and the Kooshulbagh, wherein the Maharawul lives the most part of the year, both in celebration of an image called the "Ram Ishwar Mahadeve," and in view to open a free-trade with the neighbouring States. The fair lasts for about a fortnight, and the customs dues having been remitted for the time being, a number of merchants from the Jowra, Rutlam and Mundisore Districts flock in. The commodities exchanged being mostly grain, tobacco, groceries, piece-goods, &c. I am not in a position to mention the value of the goods that changed hands at this fair, the same not having been supplied by the Durbar.

28. *The Minister*.—Kotharee Chimun Lall, who had been actively implicated in the fatal fracas which occurred at Boree Richree in September 1873, was banished the country for ten years, under orders from the Government of India, in addition to a fine of Rupees 1,000, in January last, and five other officials, who were also concerned in the attack and sentenced by your predecessor, each to five years' imprisonment, are undergoing their sentences in the Banswarra and Oodeypoor Jails.

29. *A new Minister*.—Consequent on the removal of Chimun Lal from office, the Rao of Ghuree, who is a first class noble of this Chiefship, was appointed Kamdar.

30. *Birth*.—A second son was born to His Highness the Maharawul on the 14th April 1875.

31. *Death*.—An only daughter of the Maharawul, aged about 18 months, died in August 1874.

32. *Bondmen*.—During the last two or three years a curious practice has come into notice. Poor people (particularly of the Bheel class) of the country, who are either involved in debt or are desirous of marrying, but who cannot afford to clear off the one to accomplish the other, go and offer themselves to be engaged to their richer classes as bondmen (commonly known as "Sagrees"), either in perpetuity or until such time that they are able to pay off their liabilities (which are always saddled with usurious interest). The latter however they are seldom or never able to do.

33. When a bondman dies indebted, the bondmanship falls to the lot of his wife or his issue, if any, and it so descends to generations.

34. When any children of the bondmen run away from the bondholder, they are invariably traced up and carried off, unless the money advanced to their parents is reimbursed by some one. This system has, it is understood, been prevalent in this part of the country from a considerable length of time. Attention of the authorities was drawn to this nefarious practice, and I suggested that it must be rooted out. The former Kamdar and others assured me that the system in question is not so much prevalent in these days as it had been only a few years back.

35. *Kooshulghur*.—In October last I visited this estate. The town of Kooshulghur contains a population of about 1,200 souls, and the annual income from all sources is about Salum Sahee Rupees 90,000, equal to Imperial Rupees 72,000. The country is fertile and prosperous.

36. *Succession Fee*.—The Banswarra Durbar's claim to "Tulwarbundhaee" from the Rao of Kooshulghur, referred to in paragraph 32 of my last Report was, at the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, rejected by Government in July last.

37. *Sanitation*.—This has been much neglected. I drew the Rao's attention to this subject, pointing out to him the consequences this filthy state of the town is calculated to result in, and he has promised to introduce a reform in the matter.

38. *Dispensary and School*.—No regular dispensary or a school exist in this estate. A Hakeem has been employed on a paltry pittance of about seven rupees a month, and a nominal Vernacular School kept up within the precincts of the Rao's fort, wherein the rudiments of Hindee are taught to a few boys. During my stay at Kooshulghur, it was brought to notice that the Rao has been enforcing a sort of cess from his subjects for the maintenance of these institutions. I have not failed to point this out to the Rao and his Kamdar, and also to suggest the establishment of a regular dispensary and a school within the town, especially since he levies the cess, enumerating the incalculable blessings of the advantages these institutions are calculated to afford.

39. *Serai*.—For the benefit of the travellers from Guzerat to Malwa and *vice versa*, a serai is in course of construction on the high road passing along the town of Kooshulghur. The design of the building was drawn out by me in consultation with the Rao on the spot, and was approved of by your predecessor. The estimated cost is Salum Sahee Rupees 1,436. Of this, Salum Sahee Rupees 1,250 or Government Rupees 1,000 will be met from moiety of the fine of Government Rupees 2,000 inflicted on the Rao in the witch-swinging case, the deficit being made good by the Rao, who has volunteered its payment.

40. The sum of Government Rupees 1,000, being a moiety of the fine referred to above, was paid, in October last, to the two sons of the woman Chundoo, who was swung to death at Kooshulghur in 1871.

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

Administration Report of the Jeypoor State for 1874-75.

HAVING joined this appointment (10th April) only a little more than a month ago, I should at present be scarcely justified in furnishing more than a passing allusion to the general features of the administration and its results, with a brief notice of the more important current events of the year.

2. The prosperity of the State appears to be unimpaired, and the internal administration has been conducted as usual.

3. There have been no notable changes in either the form or the *personnel* of the Government.

4. The Members of the Council are reported to have been regular in their attendance to business; but, as has already been pointed out in previous Reports, they require to be invested with a much larger share of independent authority and action than they yet possess.

5. *Maharaja's relations with Feudatories.*—The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and his feudatories appear to be cordial.

6. *Harvests.*—The rains, though somewhat scanty in some parts of the territory, were on the whole propitious. Both the spring and autumn harvests were quite up to, if not above, those of average seasons, and remunerative prices have been realized by the cultivators.

7. In one or two localities the severe frosts in the early part of the year and blight which visited others at a later period did some damage, but the mischief was confined more particularly to the cotton crop, which is said notwithstanding to have yielded an average outturn.

8. *Income and expenditure.*—I am indebted to the courtesy of the Durbar for the following particulars appertaining to the income and expenditure of the State. The former is reported to have been Rupees 43,56,321 and the latter Rupees 42,98,484, against Rupees 42,52,262 and Rupees 42,07,111 respectively for 1873-74.

9. I have, of course, no means at my command for testing the accuracy of these figures.

10. It will be seen from the following statement of the more important heads of disbursement that there has been no falling off in the liberality of the Maharaja's contributions in support of the valuable institutions therein noted, namely,—

I.—Educational	...	...	Rupees	80,000
II.—Public Works	...	...	"	5,14,354
III.—Medical charities	...	...	"	4,00,000
IV.—General charity	...	...	"
V.—Irrigation Works	...	...	"	52,690

11. The revenue for the year under review has, the Durbar urges, to some extent suffered by the abandonment of the customs dues on the through traffic consequent on the introduction of the Railway into

the territory; but this, as a matter of course, has been, or eventually will be, more than made up by the *contra* effects of the Railway in promoting the comfort and convenience of the people and developing the trade and resources of the country generally.

12. *Land Settlements.*—During the past few years an establishment has, I understand, been employed for revising and checking the land measurements which are believed to be in many instances erroneous. This work is now approaching completion, but pending the survey and assessment of the whole of the territory on scientific principles, which His Highness, I am told, proposes having done at an early date, no general change in the present system of annual assessment is likely to be made.

13. Doubtless, as pointed out by Colonel Beynon in last year's Report, the peculiarly varied character of the country with regard to its agricultural productiveness renders the task of assessment in Jeypoor a somewhat difficult one; but with the measures which the Maharaja now proposes to adopt there should be nothing to prevent a fair and proper valuation of the lands, and the determination of a settlement beneficial and convenient alike to the Durbar and the cultivators.

14. *Customs.*—I have already remarked that by the introduction of railway communication into Rajpootana the Durbar represents that it has suffered a loss of customs duty on the through traffic of the State; but notwithstanding this, if the Durbar's figures are reliable, a considerable improvement has taken place in the receipts under this head for the year under report.

15. Among the more important recent changes in this branch of the administration is the localization and revision of the tariff. Instead of the numerous imposts which were formerly levied at as many places, the duty is taken now in a lump sum on the border of the territory, a receipt for the payment of which carries the trader from one frontier of the State to the other. The change, the Durbar represents, is not only beneficial to itself in a financial point of view, but a very great convenience to the trading community. True, the Tonk Durbar has raised an objection to the new arrangement on the ground that it is calculated to seriously interfere with its internal trade, from the peculiar nature of its geographical position in respect of the Jeypoor territory; but the Jeypoor authorities, to whom the question was referred, have declined to modify the arrangement, maintaining that, while the measure comes essentially within the province of its prerogative, experience has shown it to be advantageous both to its own and the public interests generally.

16. *Trade.*—The general trade of the State has been active and prosperous, more particularly with regard to the imports, which show an increase of nearly 8 per cent. on the traffic for 1873-74.

17. The Durbar's statements give the trade for the year under report as follows:—Exports 452,215 maunds; imports 578,508 maunds; and through traffic 95,380 maunds against 422,112, 572,382, and 88,472 maunds respectively in the preceding year.

18. The apparent excess of imports, which is quite as great in the money value as in the weight, is somewhat startling, but the difference is in a great measure accounted for in the large private exportation trade

which is carried on in manufactured jewellery and such like, which, though not appearing in the Durbar's trade account, indirectly help, as a matter of course, to adjust the balance of trade.

19. *Health*.—On the whole the year has not been an unhealthy one. Cholera made its appearance at the capital, though not in an epidemic form, in the month of May, but only 31 fatal cases are reported to have taken place during the season.

20. This result is attributed to the adoption of early and efficient remedies, and to the prompt and liberal grants of the Maharaja and his Durbar for adopting and carrying them out.

21. Unlike the cholera outbreak, which, as I have stated, was confined to the capital, small-pox, from which Jeypoor itself was entirely free, prevailed to a considerable extent in the district towns and petty Chiefships of the State. Of the latter Khetree appears to have fared worst, the deaths from the scourge in the months of November and December alone having numbered between 150 and 200 in a population of about 8,000, while in some of the adjacent villages to which the disease spread the death-rate was equally high.

22. Excepting these visitations, the State has been remarkably healthy. In the absence of properly prepared health and mortuary registers, such as obtain in our own provinces, it is quite impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the comparative healthiness of the territory, or to guess the death-rate of the population. The importance of remedying this omission has, I find, been from time to time urged on the attention of the Durbar.

23. *Conservancy, Sanitation*.—The conservancy arrangements at Jeypoor, though far in advance of what are to be found in the generality of Native cities, are not what they might be; but Dr. Husband, the Maharaja's private Physician and President of the Municipal Committee, has made certain propositions, I am informed, for remedying these defects, which are at present under the consideration of the Council, and which I hope to see adopted at an early date.

24. The paving, lighting, and draining of the city continue to receive attention, and a contract for lighting the Palace and some of the more important places with gas has just been concluded with a foreign firm, and the work is to be taken in hand at once.

25. It would be quite a mistake, however, to suppose that, while these commendable measures are being taken at the capital, the district towns, or even the localities more out of sight in the city of Jeypoor itself, are equally cared for.

26. *Medical Institutions*.—Although this is a subject which will be reported on in detail by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, a few words regarding the further liberality of the Maharaja in this humane and important direction may not be altogether out of place. This consists of an Eye Hospital which has been established in the city of Jeypoor to supply a want which has been long felt, and a branch dispensary to meet the wants of the residents in the suburbs and others too far distant to avail themselves

of the dispensaries in the city. Both these institutions have been opened during the year under report, and though yet premature to judge of their success, they would appear to be appreciated and popular.

27. The branch or district dispensaries, numbering in all 10, are said to have worked well; but Dr. Husband reports that with all this provision there must, in a large and populous territory like Jeypoor, be many localities entirely without its medical relief, and to meet this shortcoming he has proposed to the Durbar to entertain the services of a Native physician to travel through the districts with the medicine chest for (8) eight months in the year and afford aid to the class of persons so situated.

28. *Vaccination*.—The prejudice on the part of the people against vaccination has not yet been overcome; and the work performed has been less than in the preceding year, a circumstance which the Inspector (Dr. Husband) attributes to the many calls on his time in respect of the other branches of his profession, and his inability in consequence to give the subject that amount of care and personal supervision which it requires.

29. *Mail robberies*.—There has not been a single instance of attack on Her Majesty's mail during the year. Although the introduction of the Railway into Rajpootana has to a considerable extent curtailed the extent of the Imperial lines of postal communication exposed to attack, still there must have been efficiency on the part of the Durbar to have succeeded in so effectually suppressing a crime at one time, and but very recently so frequent within its jurisdiction.

30. *Shekawuttee*.—This division of the territory, once so notorious for crime and misrule and the just cause of so much anxiety both to our own and the Native Government, has of late years very materially improved. The administration is now better conducted, the petty Chiefs and Thakoors are more loyal to the Durbar, and the people more contented and prosperous, while life and property are very much more secure. While the Durbar's coercive measures have doubtless had a share in bringing this about, more is due, in my opinion, to the conciliatory but firm policy adopted by the Maharaja towards the Chieftains of this ancient and important part of his dominions.

31. *Khetree and Seekur*.—Amongst those of the Shekawuttee Chiefships which call for special attention are Khetree and Seekur. The Chiefs of these States being both in their minority still continue their educational courses at Jeypoor, pending the opening of the "Mayo College" at Ajmere, to which institution it is proposed to send them.

32. A considerable debt incurred during the lifetime of the late Raja Futeh Sing still encumbers Khetree, but of late years this is said to have been much reduced, and, I am told, every possible means consistent with efficiency and good government is being employed to clear it off.

33. During the period under report there does not appear to have been a single complaint of lawless or oppressive conduct on the part of the management of these two Chiefships.

34. *Railway.*—The location of the Rajpootana State Railway, which is now open for public traffic as far as Sambhur to the west, has proceeded most satisfactorily.

35. Few complaints, and none of any moment, have been received; and the good feeling which has characterised the dealings of the Railway authorities and their servants with the officials and subjects of the Native Government reflects credit on all concerned. Similar remarks apply to the Railway Police, by whom a difficult and delicate duty has been well performed.

36. During the year one or two accidents occurred, which were attributed to stones having been maliciously placed on the rails by the villagers. These were at once enquired into by the Durbar, and stringent measures were taken to put a stop to the practice.

37. The enquiry instituted, however, into the instance last reported elicited that the villagers were not to blame, and that the stone which had caused the accident had evidently been accidentally left on the rails by the workmen employed in repairing the permanent way.

38. There has been but one accident during the year resulting in loss of life which is attributable to the misconduct of the Railway servants, namely, the one which took place on the unopen portion of the line between Jeypoor and Sambhur, in the month of January last, by the collision of a material train with a loaded "trolley," when the European Guard and Native Fireman were killed outright and several others were severely injured. The collision was the result of rash and negligent driving on the part of the driver of the train, who was sentenced by the Court of Sessions to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence, three months of which were remitted on appeal to the High Court, North-Western Provinces.

39. Frequent accidents have occurred by cattle crossing the line of rail. This will always be a source of danger to travellers and loss to the people of the country until both sides of the line are fenced.

40. *Civil Jurisdiction, Rajpootana State Railway.*—There have been no civil suits entertained or disposed of during the year by the District Court.

41. *Criminal Jurisdiction, Rajpootana State Railway.*—From the date of opening of the Railway in the Jeypoor territory, namely, the 1st June 1874, to the 31st December 1874, the latest date to which the official reports have been submitted, there were in all (4) four cases brought under investigation, of which the following is a classification :—

Theft, Section 381, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1
Kidnapping, Sections 361 and 366, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1
Bribery, Section 161, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1
Neglect of duty, Section 26, Act XVIII. of 1854	...	...	1
Total	...	...	4

The number of accused persons disposed of was six, three of whom were convicted and three acquitted, the sentences being in one instance

three months' simple imprisonment, and in the two others corporal punishment of ten (10) stripes each. The cases were expeditiously disposed of, the period between the institution and final disposal of the suits having in no instance exceeded (5) five days, while 36 hours was the longest detention of any of the witnesses.

42. There were no European British subjects brought to trial, no cases of appeal, nor any commitments to the Sessions or High Court.

43. The administration of justice and the official intercourse between the District Court and the tribunals subordinate to it have been of the most satisfactory character, and there have been no impediments or difficulties of a notable kind.

44. I ought to point out, however, that as the Railway line develops and the number of judicial cases increases, as it undoubtedly must, I am afraid it will not be practicable to get through with the work with the present Agency Office establishment, already overtaxed and working much out of Office hours to prevent arrears. Since the beginning of the present year (1875) the number of criminal suits has very greatly increased, and if this continues, it will be absolutely necessary to apply to Government for some additional Office help.

45. *Army*.—There is nothing of importance to notice under this head. The condition of the troops in a social point of view is unaltered, and there has been no change, that I can ascertain, in either their efficiency, strength, or organization.

46. *Meteorological Observations*.—The total rainfall during the year was about 20 inches, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches more than fell in 1873-74.

47. From the want of proper instruments and appliances the information hitherto furnished has been necessarily confined to the thermometrical readings; but Dr. Hendley, the Agency Surgeon, having improved this department by means of funds recently sanctioned by you, we may look for fuller and more interesting details in future.

48. Statement A. in the Appendix gives the comparative monthly average temperature at Jeypoor for the past two years, namely, 1873 and 1874.

49. *Border disputes*.—No fresh disputes of any importance have occurred during the year. Those between Jeypoor and Puttiala-Narnoul, which had assumed such formidable proportions, have, as already reported to you, been all disposed of and the entire length of the border provided with pillars.

50. Similar remarks apply to the Jeypoor and Ulwur frontier recently demarcated by Captain Abbott, excepting with regard to the pillars which have not yet been put up at all the places. As already urged in my letter No. 79-70G. of the 14th April 1875, it is very important that this should be no longer delayed; and I trust that the services of a British officer may soon be made available for the purpose.

51. *International engagements*.—The code of procedure for the disposal of criminal border disputes between Puttiala (Narnoul) and Jeypoor, which was drawn up in 1873 by Colonel Beynon and Mr. Lepel

Griffin of the Punjab Government, has not been found to work as satisfactorily as was hoped.

52. As this question has only very recently formed the subject of a special reference to your Office, it need not be discussed in detail here.

53. The extradition engagement concluded between the Government and the Jeypoor Durbar in 1868 continues to work smoothly. It appears to be well understood by the Native Government, and I am informed that differences of opinion and controversy with regard to its operation seldom if ever take place.

54. *Heinous crime.*—There has been a marked diminution of the more serious description of crime in the past twelve-month. Dacoity has been less frequent in the territory and of a less violent character than hitherto, while not a single instance of mail robbery, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes has come under the notice of this Office.

55. *Jail.*—Jail management, is, as it exists at Jeypoor, in the highest degree creditable to the Maharaja, his Durbar, and the Superintendent Mr. Williams.

56. From a report by the Superintendent of the Operations for the past year, a copy of which has been furnished to me by the Durbar, there appears to be no fault to find with either the sanitation or hygiene of the institution, while the health, conduct, and general condition of the prisoners are shown to have been excellent. There has not been a single instance of escape or attempt to escape reported.

57. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 1,111, the daily average sick 56, while the total number of deaths, including five cases, which occurred in infancy, was only 37.

58. Intramural labour, which is now fairly established, has been active throughout the year, and resulted in a net profit to the Durbar of Rupees 2,774.

59. *Postal Lines.*—There is nothing of importance to notice under this head with regard to the postal service of the Native Government; and as the Imperial lines will be reported on departmentally they do not call for remark here.

60. A proposition to open, experimentally, an Imperial Post Office at Sri Madhopoor, in the month of January last, was rejected by the Durbar on the ground that a Raj one was already provided, which was represented as being quite ample for, and suited to, the wants of the people.

61. *Horse-breeding.*—I am told that horse-breeding, which was specially recommended to the Maharaja by the late Lord Mayo when he visited Jeypoor in 1870, still receives some share of His Highness' attention; but I am afraid that the importance of the subject is yet but indifferently understood and appreciated by the people of Rajpootana; and so long as this continues we need not look for much material progress, which is all the more to be regretted when it is considered what excellent natural facilities are afforded in many parts of the province for improving the breed of horse flesh.

62. *Public Works*.—This department of the administration has been marked by the same activity and efficiency which has distinguished it in previous years. The total amount expended during the year, under all heads, was Rupees 5,67,044 against Rupees 4,07,855 spent in 1873-74. The chief heads of disbursement are as follows:—

				Rs.
I.—Original works	...	...	...	2,79,182
II.—Repairs	...	...	...	53,669
III.—Irrigation	...	...	...	52,691
IV.—Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	1,63,423
V.—Establishments	...	...	...	18,079

63. Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer, who rejoined from 18 months' furlough to England in the month of October last, commends the manner in which the duties of the department were conducted during his absence by his *locum tenens* Mr. Miles, who is highly spoken of by the Durbar authorities.

64. Works of irrigation continue to receive a large share of attention; and in addition to the works of this description already in progress, there are one or two of an extensive and important kind which have received the Maharaja's sanction and the preliminaries of which are now being arranged. Of the principal of these are the "Banas Canal" and the "Raisur" and the "Tore Sagur" schemes. The estimated cost of the former has not yet been ascertained, but that of the two latter, which it is expected will irrigate as much as 145 square miles, will not be less than four and a half lakhs of rupees.

65. The work on the "Ramghur Reservoir," for which the Durbar has allotted the sum of 13½ lakhs of rupees, and the nature and intention of which have been explained in previous reports, remains unfortunately in abeyance, pending an adjustment of the differences which have arisen between the Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor Durbars regarding the undertaking, and of which the Government of India and you are already fully aware.

66. *Mayo Hospital*.—This building is now approaching completion, and promises to be a most imposing and admirably built edifice. The amount expended on the structure during the year was Rupees 35,394, the total estimated cost being Rupees 1,32,871, of which about Rupees 37,000 remains unexpended.

67. *Jeypoor Boarding House in connection with the Ajmere Mayo College*.—The employment of a superior description of building material to that originally proposed and estimated for has involved an additional outlay, and a further grant of Rupees 15,797 has been sanctioned by the Durbar on this account. The Executive Engineer reports that he hopes to be able to complete this work in the course of two or three months.

68. *Public Garden*.—Considerable progress is reported to have been made in this work. The Band-stand, aviary and other masonry works have been almost completed, while the horticultural and floricultural departments have been enlarged, beautified, and improved.

69. The great drawback, however, is the present insufficiency and brackish quality of the water-supply; but this, it is to be hoped, will now be overcome on the completion of the improved "city water-supply scheme," which the Executive Engineer, Captain Jacob, has now in hand, and which I shall explain at more length in another paragraph of this Report.

70. The total expenditure on the garden in 1874-75 was Rupees 32,144, Rupees 14,501 of which was for watering purposes alone.

71. *City water-supply project.*—The experimental measures for providing the City of Jeypoor with a plentiful supply of wholesome drinking water, as detailed by Colonel Beynon in last year's Report, having worked satisfactorily and shown the feasibility of the scheme, sanction has been accorded by the Maharaja for placing the works on a more extensive and permanent footing. Instead of the present tentative arrangement of utilizing the old, low-level, circuitous masonry duct, by which nearly half the water is lost in transit, it is intended to substitute cast iron piping, a great portion of the material for which has already arrived and more is on the way from England. This piping will be laid on to a high-level service reservoir from which the water will be discharged under pressure and with a volume and force sufficient to provide not only the city and Palace grounds, but the public garden for which, as pointed out in the preceding paragraph, a proper supply is so very much needed.

72. *Communications.*—The Jeypoor section of the road connecting Jeypoor with Tonk, 47 miles or in length, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 4,558 per mile; but unfortunately the Tonk portion of the road, which is only 15 miles in length, and which was commenced simultaneously with the Jeypoor section, is for want of funds scarcely more than half finished; and Captain Jacob, by whom the work is being done, reports that unless money is soon supplied the work will have to be entirely suspended, to the great inconvenience and discomfort of the public. This matter has formed the subject of a special reference to the Political Agent of Harowtee and Tonk.

73. The Mowah and Kerowlee Road, a communication essentially important as a Railway feeder, and for which a grant of Rupees 2,67,653 has been sanctioned by the Durbar, has made considerable progress. Its entire length is 49 miles, the earth-work and the collection of the metal for (11) eleven of which are completed, while a large portion of the material for the bridges, culverts and irrigation drains has been collected and laid down.

74. This is at present the only Railway feeder of any extent which the Durbar has in progress; but it is intended, I believe, as soon as it is finished and funds are available, to pay particular attention to this important subject.

75. That portion of the Agra and Ajmere Road lying within the Jeypoor territory, nearly 125 miles in length, though now rendered to a great extent useless by the introduction of Railway communication, has been maintained in a thorough state of repair, and at a considerable cost to the Native Government.

76. *Miscellaneous works.*—In addition to the foregoing, there has been a multiplicity of minor work performed, many of them requiring no ordinary engineering skill and ability, which it would be impossible to notice, however briefly, without unduly swelling the pages of this Report.

77. *Executive Engineer's services.*—The complete state of efficiency and usefulness to which this department has been brought reflects the greatest credit on Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer, and I gladly accept this opportunity of recording my high sense of his valuable services to the Durbar, and of adding my own testimony to that which I perceive has been year by year borne by my predecessors, with regard to the able, zealous, and conscientious manner in which he has conducted his onerous and very delicate duties.

78. *Education.*—In the various departments of the State under Native supervision there is not one perhaps in which more actual *bond fide* advancement has been made, and which more deservedly merits the praise bestowed upon it, than the educational branch, and it affords me pleasure to be able to endorse all that has been written in previous Reports regarding it. The progress during the year has been encouraging.

79. *Maharaja's College.*—The number attending this institution has increased since last Report from 804 to 825; five (5) out of six of the students who competed at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University passed creditably, and out of three (3) who were sent up for the First Arts Examination for the first time since the affiliation of the College with the Calcutta University one was successful.

80. Since joining my present officiating appointment I have on several occasions visited this and other educational institutions of the Durbar at the capital, and I have been exceedingly pleased with all that came under my observation, both with regard to the order and intelligence of the students and the methodical and painstaking care on the part of the teachers for imparting instruction, all of which I consider to be most creditable to the Principal, Baboo Kanti Chunder Mookerjee, and the subordinate teachers.

81. *School for sons of Nobles.*—It is gratifying to observe some further improvement in the attendance at this institution. The number on the rolls, which at the close of 1873-74 was 50, is now stated to be 56, 33 of whom are sons of Thakoors, while a similar improvement is observable in the daily average attendance. These results not only indicate the growing popularity of the school, but a wearing off of the prejudice which has been known to obtain with the native aristocracy of Jeypoor against this system of public instruction.

82. *Sanskrit College.*—The Principal reports that this institution and its branch at Chandpole were attended by 208 and 70 pupils respectively, and that both are progressing satisfactorily.

83. *Zillah Vernacular Schools.*—During the year two (2) additional vernacular schools have been opened in the districts, making the total number, which are wholly supported by the Durbar, 33, with an aggregate class attendance of 844. In respect to the zillah schools partially maintained by the Maharaja, there is also some numerical improvement reported. But there is, of course, not the same means of ascertaining the

condition of these schools and of testing the value of the instruction imparted as exist with regard to those at the capital, and the reports regarding them must only be taken for what they are worth.

84. The usual tabular statements are appended and marked B., C., D., and E.

85. *Girls' School, female education.*—This institution, which was established by the Maharaja in 1867, is very favorably reported on by the Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, to whom and to her sister great credit is due for the system, order, and general improvement that has been introduced into the school since their first connection with it in July 1873. The year under report is conspicuous for the number of branch and auxiliary schools which have been opened. Amongst these are a "Training School" and an "Upper Class School," the former to provide the means, if possible, of recruiting the tutorial staff independent of foreign aid, and the latter to meet the wants and requirements of the better-to-do class of the people, which has hitherto been indifferently provided for. Both institutions are reported to be doing well.

86. The result of this reorganization is an increase from 1 to 10 in the number of the schools, and from 167 to 564 in the number actually receiving instruction.

87. Miss Joyce reports that the class attendance has been most regular, and that the conduct and progress of the girls have been praiseworthy.

88. The total amount expended on these institutions during the year was Rupees 4,525, making the average annual cost of educating each pupil only Rupees 8-0-4.

89. *School of Industrial Arts.*—Since the withdrawal of the Principal, Mr. Scorjje, in the month of December last on his appointment to a Professorship in the Civil Engineering College at Poona, this institution has been daily retrogressing, and in the absence of any one amongst the Durbar's servants competent to fill the vacancy the school is left pretty much to take care of itself. It will soon be nothing more than an ordinary workshop.

90. *International Court of Fokeels.*—The usual tabulated statements are appended and marked F. and G.

91. There has been an appreciable falling off in the number of the more serious international offences, only 25 cases of highway robbery having been instituted during the year against 42 cases in 1873-74, while the calendar is entirely clear of murder and other violent offences against the person.

92. The total number of suits disposed of was 152, being 28 less than in the preceding year, the average duration of the Court's proceedings in each case being two months and 22 days. In (6) six instances of appeal to the Governor-General's Agent, the decisions of the Court have in two cases been reversed, the result regarding the remaining four being yet unknown.

93. The total amount awarded to suitors as compensation for losses was Rupees 8,908 against Rupees 67,646, the aggregate amount sued for, "a little over 13 per cent.

94. In five (5) cases of robbery and theft the whole of the lost property was recovered, and there have been 31 personal convictions in which imprisonment was awarded, the sentences being as follows:—

Over 3 and under 12 months' imprisonment	...	...	10 persons.
" 1 year and under 2 years'	"	...	11 "
" 2 " " 5 "	"	...	2 "
" 5 " " 7 "	"	...	3 "
" 7 " " 10 "	"	...	2 "
Imprisonment for life	...	...	3 "
Total number of persons			31

95. Fines to the amount of Rupees 4,630 have been inflicted, but Rupees 4,580 of this sum was in respect of the plunder of Her Majesty's mail at Mohimpoor, in the Jeypoor territory, in the month of April 1873.

96. *Compensatory awards by the International Court of Fakeels.*—Appended is a statement marked H. exhibiting the sums due to the Agency Treasurer on this account at the close of the year. The payments have been as a rule prompt and punctual, and there is not a single item in the accounts that has been outstanding in excess of the period of 12 months prescribed by the Government of India for the repayment of these advances, excepting with regard to the Jodhpoor and Kishenghur States, which I find are behind hand, and regarding which a special report will be submitted for the information of Government.

97. *Tributes payable and receivable.*—The tribute of four (4) lakhs of rupees a year payable by the Durbar to Government was paid punctually by the usual half-yearly instalments on the 1st November and 1st May.

98. The only payments of this nature made to the Durbar through this Office is the tribute which it receives from the Kotree Fiefs of Harrowtee amounting to Rupees 14,396-13 per annum.

99. The want of punctuality on the part of the fiefs in discharging this obligation has been for a very long period the subject of complaint by the Jeypoor Durbar, and so irregular had the payments been made that in the month of May 1872 the arrears amounted to the large sum of nearly Rupees 70,000, and in May 1873, when the debt was some Rupees 35,000, the question was made the subject of a special reference to the Foreign Office. This has resulted in a still further reduction of the arrears which now stand at about Rupees 5,000, and arrangements, I am told, are in course of negotiation for the liquidation of this amount at an early date.

JEYPOOR,
The 22nd May 1875.

(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Officiating Political Agent.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KISHENGHUR STATE FOR 1874-75.

Income and expenditure.—Again, as in the preceding year, the expenditure of the Kishenghur State has exceeded the income. In a statement furnished to me by the Maharaja, the income is represented to have been Rupees 2,71,586, and the expenditure Rupees 2,96,917.

2. If the Durbar's figures, however, are reliable, it is satisfactory, at the same time, to observe a steady and appreciable augmentation of the State income during the past few years. In fact, since 1872-73 the increase in this respect appears by the reports furnished to this Office to have been nearly 37 per cent. I am not, however, in a position to vouch for the accuracy of these statements.

3. *Harvests*.—Both the spring and the autumn crops were favorable, fully average ones, and prices are reported to have been remunerative.

4. *Land Settlements*.—There has not been any change in the system of land settlement; but the Maharaja, I am informed, has some intention, when the necessary funds are available, of following the example of the Jeypoor Chief in having a proper land settlement drawn up on scientific principles.

5. *Health*.—Similar remarks to these regarding the Jeypoor State under this head apply to Kishenghur.

6. I have not been furnished with a statement of the extent to which cholera and small-pox prevailed; but, as far as I can understand, the cases were compared with those of Jeypoor, both fewer in number and more sporadic in their nature.

7. There being no properly prepared mortuary Returns kept up by the Durbar, I am unable to state what the death-rate of the population was for the year under report.

8. *Education*.—It is reported that three (3) new Vernacular Schools have been opened during the year, and that these and the others previously established have progressed satisfactorily.

9. The English School, which the Maharaja has been promising year by year to provide at his capital, has not yet been opened.

10. *Crime*.—The State, it is reported, has been particularly free from crime, but I have no means of testing the accuracy of the statement.

11. There have been no attacks on Her Majesty's mail during the year, and no serious complaints of lawlessness or misrule have reached this Office.

12. *Maharaja's relations with Feudatories*.—I have no reason for supposing that the relations subsisting between the Maharaja and his feudatories are other than cordial.

13. The Thakoor of Futteghur, whose contumacious and defiant attitude towards the Durbar had attracted the attention of the Government of India and necessitated the interposition of our interference in the early part of 1873, died in the month of June last, and has been succeeded by his son, a lad of about 20 years of age, between whom and the Durbar, I am told, there is the most friendly intercourse.

JEYPOOR,
The 22nd May 1875. }

(Sd.)

J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Officiating Political Agent.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF LAWA FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

THIS small Chiefship continues to prosper, and the pecuniary difficulties which have so long embarrassed it have now been nearly overcome.

2. The debt, which amounted to Rupees 3,836 when the last annual Report was submitted, is now less than Rupees 900, and from the profits expected from the harvest which has been just gathered there will be no difficulty in paying off the whole of this amount and having something to spare.

3. There will now be funds available without borrowing for giving attention to the internal improvement of the estate and in carrying out the irrigation schemes and other reproductive works which I find have been in contemplation for some time, but which the want of money has prevented from being undertaken.

4. The administration of the Chiefship, which continues to be conducted by one of the Thakoor's relatives, appears to be satisfactory; and, as far as I can ascertain, the ryots are happy and contented. Both the spring and autumn crops were up to the mark, and the health of the people is reported to have been ordinarily good.

J E Y P O O R,
The 22nd May 1875.

}

(Sd.)

J. A. WRIGHT, *Colonel,*
Officiating Political Agent.

A.

Statement of the Thermometrical readings at Jeypoor during the years 1873 and 1874.

MONTH.	1873.			1874.		
	At Sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At Sunset.	At Sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At Sunset.
January ...	59.9	64.9	61.1	59.64	63.58	61.00
February ...	65.3	69.1	67.8	68.01	73.03	69.03
March ...	81.4	88.7	87.1	74.19	81.07	75.32
April ...	91.4	100.1	95.6	82.6	94.87	90.57
May ...	85.3	95.4	81.2	88.7	107.	94.66
June ...	93.6	102.4	95.2	88.87	103.33	94.
July ...	82.5	91.1	89.2	84.09	93.64	88.58
August ...	79.6	94.1	81.1	81.45	92.55	85.48
September ...	80.2	92.0	86.5	81.97	95.03	88.8
October ...	79.9	88.2	83.9	75.81	93.38	89.71
November ...	75.4	79.7	79.9	67.6	88.5	80.9
December ...	60.8	65.0	59.3	60.03	78.93	71.19

B.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Zillahs of the Jeypoor State for the year 1874-75.

NAME OF ZILLAHS AND PER-GUNNAHS.	Number of schools, Persian.	Number of schools, Hindec.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.
Hindoun ...	1	1	2	94
Sewaie Madhopoor ...	1	1	2	63
Chatsoo ...	1	1	2	57
Nowaie ...	1	...	1	37
Malarna ...	.....	1	1	23
Malpoora ...	.....	1	1	25
Dausa ...	1	.....	1	29
Baswa ...	1	.....	1	35
Bpirat ...	1	...	1	32
Pragpoora ...	1	...	1	29
Torawatee Ramghur ...	1	1	2	52
Sambhur ...	1	.....	1	30
Sre Madhopoor ...	.....	1	1	18
Kot Banawa ...	1	.....	1	28
Toda Rai Sing ...	.....	1	1	29
Sanganair ...	1	1	2	43
Amair ...	.....	1	1	35
Oodeypoor ...	1	.....	1	30
Jhunjhun ...	1	1	2	73
Thekn-na-ka Eeon ...	8	.....	8	82
Total ...	22	11	33	844

JEYPOOR, }
The 22nd May 1875. }

(Sd.)

J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Officiating Political Agent.

C.

Statistical Return of the College and School for the sons of Thakoots at Jeypoor for the year 1874-75.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established,	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.	Charges.			Difference between receipts and charges.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts.	Excess of charges.	
Maharaja's College	Jeypoor.	1844	684	137	4	825	597	802	337	297	6	5	181	23,812 7 6	22,305 15 6	1,506 8 0	23,812 7 6	..	..	28 13 9
Rajpoot School ...		1862	52	4...		56	35	48	39	5...	1	12	5,069 14 0	4,812 0 0	257 14 0	5,069 14 0	..	..	90 8 6	

JEYPOOR,

(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,

The 22nd May 1875.

Officiating Political Agent.

D.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the Sanscrit College and Chandpole Branch School at Jeypoor for the year 1874-75.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.	Charges.			Difference between receipts and charges.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.
			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts.	Excess of charges.	
Sanscrit College	Jeypoor.	1845	208	...	...	208	175	...	154	54	7,430 11 0	7,388 0 0	42 11 0	7,430 11 0	...	...	35 10 0	Rs. a. p.
Chandpole Branch	Jeypoor.	1849	60	10	..	70	56	...	20	...	289 8 0	289 8 0	.....	289 8 0	...	...	4 2 2	Rs. a. p.

JEYPOOR,

(Sd.)

J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,

The 22nd May 1875.

Officiating Political Agent.

E.

Statement showing the number of "Muktabas" and "Chutsalas" in the Jeypoor State, partially supported by the Maharaja, for the year 1874-75.

LOCALITIES.				Muktabas.	Chutsalas.	Total.	Total number of pupils.	Remarks.
Sewaie Jeypoor	...	...	...	44	91	135	1,304	
Zillah Jeypoor	...	...	...	2	39	41	702	
" Hindoun	...	...	...	...	7	7	113	
Sewaie Madhopoor	...	...	...	1	8	9	205	
Chatsoo	...	...	...	...	8	8	167	
Malarna	...	...	...	3	13	16	299	
Dausa	...	...	...	1	23	24	419	
Baswa	...	...	...	1	15	16	305	
Torawatee	...	...	...	2	29	31	1,137	
Pergunnah Sambhur	...	...	...	...	3	3	82	
Zillah Gangapoor	...	...	...	2	15	17	309	
" Lalsout ..	...	...	...	...	6	6	273	
" Toda Bhun	...	...	...	1	6	7	139	
" Shekawatee	...	...	...	7	31	38	1,070	
Malpoora	...	...	...	...	8	8	273	
Faggi	...	...	...	1	4	5	138	
Bairat	...	...	...	...	5	5	79	
Kot Kassim	...	...	...	1	2	3	47	
Totals	...	...	...	66	313	379	7,061	

F.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1874.

OFFICERS.				Number.	Remarks.
<i>Against the person.</i>					
Murder	...	...	...	Nil.	
Assault	...	...	...	"
<i>Against property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	1	
" " without " "	...	...	...	25	
Theft	...	...	...	30	
Cattle-lifting	...	...	...	41	
Arson	...	...	...	1	
Premeditated raids, &c.	...	...	...	9	
Counterfeiting coin and uttering base coin	...	...	...	2	
Burglary	...	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	42	
Total	...	...	...	152	

JEYPOOR, }
The 22nd May 1875 }

(Sd.)

J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Officiating Political Agent.

G.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Fakoels for the year 1874.

DETAIL.	No. of cases.	REMARKS.
Remaining under trial, 1st January 1874 ...	11	
Instituted during the year ...	151	
Total ...	175	
Settled during the year ...	152	
Remaining undisposed of, 31st December 1874 ...	23	

H.

Statement showing the Agency Treasurer's claims on account of unpaid awards by the Jeypoor International Court of Fakoels at the close of the year 1874.

STATE.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Jeypoor ...	391 10 6	1,060 3 0	1,451 13 6	
Jodhpoor ...	7,651 0 2	960 1 3	8,611 1 5	
Bickaneer ...	Nil.	53 3 0	53 3 0	
Kishenghur ...	4,430 2 8	562 15 0	4,993 1 8	
Tonk ...	2,573 2 10	313 5 0	3,216 7 10	
Ulwur ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhurlpoor ...	Nil.	1 2 0	1 2 0	
Kcrowlee ...	Nil.	168 5 0	168 5 0	
Total ...	15,319 0 2	3,149 2 3	18,498 2 5	

JEYPOOR, }
The 22nd May 1875. }

(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Officiating Political Agent.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

Report for 1874-75 on the Political Administration of the Marwar and Jeyzulmere States and the District of Mullanee.

1. *Marwar*.—The year under report has been a fairly prosperous one, the rainfall varied a good deal; in the districts of Jodhpoor, Nagor, Purbutsur, Mirta, Dowlutpoora, Deedwana, and Phulodee it was small, whilst in the other pergunnahs it was very good. The amount registered at the capital was about five inches, which is said to be the average, but owing to the direction from which it came, the tanks in the city did not fill, and in consequence the inhabitants have been dependent on wells outside, and at this time have to go long distances for their daily supply of water.

2. *Autumn Crops*.—The autumn crops in Marwar generally were average, but in some portions of the district, such as Jalor and Sanchor, exceptionally good. In Sanchor, a short time ago, "bajra" was selling at one maund, "moth" at 25 seers for the rupee, such favourable rates have not prevailed in Marwar for a long time past.

3. *Spring Crops*.—The spring crops were also good, but suffered from high winds about the time they were ripening.

4. *Health of the country*.—The health of the country has been good during the year; but as the Agency Surgeon submits a report on this subject to the medical authorities, further remarks by me seem unnecessary.

5. *Civil and Judicial Courts*.—I last year brought to notice that the Maharaja had organized a department for the administration of both civil and criminal justice; it has worked fairly well, but as during the last few years of the late Chief's lifetime there were no Courts at all, an immense number of cases are now instituted, and work has fallen much into arrears; the Maharaja therefore has, as a temporary arrangement, inaugurated supplementary Courts, and these will continue to sit until the arrears are cleared off. "Murardhan," the Civil Judge, has been compelled to resign his judicial work, being incapacitated by deafness; the loss of his services is a serious one, as he is an upright and intelligent man.

6. *Establishment of a new Court to investigate claims against the widows, sons, &c., of the late Chief*.—It has also been found necessary to establish a second Court, presided over by "Joshee Ashkurun," to investigate claims against the Maajees, the sons, and other members of the late Maharaja Tukht Sing's family. Many of his widows are deeply in debt, chiefly owing to the malversation of their "Kamdars," who have entire charge of their estates, and as a rule pay much more attention to their own interests than to those of their employers.

7. *Resignation of the Dewan*.—Mehta Bijey Sing resigned the post of Dewan in March last on the plea of advanced age, and has been succeeded by "Mehta Hurjeewun," the principal accountant. This gentle-

man had, on several occasions during the late Chief's lifetime, conducted the duties of Dewan, although never formally installed as such. He has been succeeded in his post of accountant by "Rao Sirdar Mull," the Agency Vakeel during the incumbency of my predecessors.

8. *Thakoors as Councillors*.—The six Thakoors alluded to in paragraph 19 of my last year's Report continue to give, three at a time, their services to the State as Councillors; and as they represent almost all the different clans amongst the Thakoors in Marwar, and their influence over their brethren is great, they can and do render important services to the Maharaja in carrying on the government of the country.

9. *Jail*.—The new jail has, I am glad to say, been completed at a cost of about Rupees 20,000. It was visited in September last by the Agent to the Governor-General, and in March by Dr. Moore, the latter officer has, I am aware, recorded a very favorable opinion regarding it. I consider this is one of the best and greatest reforms that has been instituted by the Maharaja since he ascended the "guddee," and he and his officials deserve great credit for the way in which the work was pushed on and completed.

10. The Jailor sent from the North-Western Provinces has been obliged, through ill-health, to resign his post, and the Maharaja is now negotiating for the services of another man in his place.

11. *Dispensaries*.—As a report is annually submitted on this subject by the Agency Surgeon, but few remarks seem necessary from me; but it is my duty to state that these institutions are well supported by the Maharaja, and the benefit derived from them by the people is very great; there is an efficient staff of Hospital Assistants, and the whole of the medical establishments have been most carefully and efficiently supervised by Doctor Newman, Surgeon to the Agency.

12. *Drinking water for the Capital*.—Jodhpoor enjoying but an annual average rainfall of five inches, the subject of providing drinking water is a most important one. The "Bhaijee-ka-talao," which I last year reported had been completed at a cost of Rupees 1,12,000, did not fill this year, the "Goolab Sagur," another tank in the city, dried up several months sooner than usual, and in consequence for months past the inhabitants of the city have had to procure water from long distances.

13. During the cold season, Lieutenant Leach, R.E., of the Topographical Survey, being on duty at Jodhpoor, most kindly took some levels for the Maharaja, resulting in the construction of a "Bund" at a cost of Rupees 3,500, by which the course of a tolerably good stream from the hill to the west of Jodhpoor is turned, and the water conveyed through a drain into the "Bukht Sagur," the new tank outside the Sojot Gate of the city, to which I referred in paragraph 31 of my last year's Report. Close upon one lakh of rupees has already been expended on this tank, but the work will not be completed until next monsoon.

14. *Another proposed feeder for the Bhaijee-ka-talao and Bukht Sagur*.—It is also in contemplation to finish, at a cost of Rupees 20,000, another masonry drain, commenced but left incomplete many years ago

by the late Chief; want of funds, however, necessitated the postponement of this work until next year, it is intended as a supplementary feeder to the "Blaijee-ka-talao," and can also be utilized for the "Bukht Sagur."

15. *Bund at Phulodee and other useful works.*—Further sums of Rupees 5,000 have been expended on a bund at Phulodee—upwards of Rupees 4,000 on the repairs of a tank near the "Soor Sagur," the residence of the Political Agent, Rupees 1,000 on a tank at Palee, and Rupees 800 on the "Goolab Sagur" in the town of Jodhpoor. All these works will be beneficial to the people.

16. *Roads round Jodhpoor.*—Upwards of Rupees 70,000 have been laid out on roads round the city of Jodhpoor, the Agency and the "Raika Bagh," the residence of the Maharaja, distant about six miles, are now connected by a good metalled road.

17. *Link line to Palee.*—A portion of the link line to Palee has been commenced, and I hope the first eight miles, which are over very heavy sand, may be constructed during the present year, but want of funds prevents the work being prosecuted as quickly as the Maharaja would wish.

18. *Agra and Ahmedabad Imperial Road.*—The hundred miles of the Imperial road running through Marwar were made over to the Maharaja by the Public Works Department on the 1st January. A sum of Rupees 4,19,505-6-4, contributed by the Marwar Durbar, had been expended before it was transferred to the Durbar, exclusive of the Government contribution of 20 per cent.; omitting this grant the road has cost Rupees 4,195 per mile, including it the average cost per mile will have amounted to Rupees 4,945.

19. *Continuation of.*—The estimate of work yet to be done on this road, including repairs, *viz.*, 13 miles at Rupees 3,000 per mile, four miles at Rupees 625, and two miles at Rupees 550, necessitates a further expenditure of Rupees 42,600, which will make the road cost the Durbar per mile, from fund supplied exclusively by it, Rupees 4,621, and if to this the Government contribution of 20 per cent. be added, the expenditure will have been at the rate of Rupees 5,371 per mile.

20. *Staging and inspection bungalows.*—An additional sum of Rupees 39,110-2-1, also contributed by the Durbar, has been expended on staging and inspection bungalows on this road, and as it has now been transferred to the Durbar, the latter bungalows are useless, and the strong remonstrances of Major Impey against their construction now proved to have been made on good grounds, and the Durbar funds to have been needlessly sacrificed.

21. *Mayo College, Ajmere.*—When at Ajmere in March I had the pleasure of visiting the Boarding House for the Marwar pupils who are to attend the Mayo College. The work is progressing satisfactorily, and would have been further advanced, but for some delay in supplying stone from the quarries at Khattoo of Marwar, owing to the contractors employed by the Durbar having charged exorbitant rates for this stone, it having been ascertained that material from the same quarries was being supplied for Boarding Houses of other States at a cheaper price than the Marwar Durbar itself was paying.

22. The Maharaja has learned with much pleasure, through a communication to myself from the Principal, that the College is to be opened for pupils on or as soon as possible after the 1st of June next. Eight pupils as follows from Marwar will be sent:—

1st.—Maharaj Zalim Sing, a son of the late Chief.

2nd.—Raoraja Bhurut Sing.

3rd.—Raoraja Mool Chund, both natural sons of Maharaja Tukht Sing.

4th.—Sooltan Sing, Thakoor of Maroth.

5th.—Jowahir Sing, Thakoor of Rayan.

6th.—Bhaj Sing, grandson of the Thakoor of Koochawun.

7th.—Omed Sing, son of the Thakoor of Chundawul.

8th.—Hurree Sing, nephew of the Thakoor of Raipoor.

23.—There are more boys ready to attend, but until the Marwar residence is completed accommodation can only be obtained for eight. I anticipate the most favorable results from the opening of the College, for up to his time education amongst the youths of Marwar has been confined within very small limits.

24. *A Thakoor's school at Jodhpoor.*—The Durbar school in the city has been removed to a building formerly used as a distillery; it is situated in the centre of the city, has a great number of rooms, and will be therefore more suitable for the boys of the town than the former school-house, which has now been converted into a Thakoor's school. Since the transfer has been made I am informed that the number of pupils have doubled. For the new Seminary a suitable staff of teachers has been provided, and Mr. Kempson, the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, has kindly recommended a Head Master, who I hope will shortly arrive and take up his duties.

25. *Mail Robberies.*—I am glad to state that there have been no mail robberies during the year under report.

26. *Telegraphs.*—The Telegraph Office at Palce has, I believe, been doing more work lately; it would be a great inconvenience were it removed, as it is the only office between Ajmere and Aboo. There has been no more tampering with the wires during the year.

27. *Postal Line.*—A postal line from Ajmere to Mairta *via* Nagor has been opened during the year, the other offices remain as heretofore.

28. *Meenahs.*—As very numerous reports have been submitted of late on the subject of the outlaw Meenahs, it will suffice if I record here that all have now been settled down; they have as yet behaved exceedingly well, and are, I am told, grateful for the leniency shown to them; they had suffered much during the last two years, and I am convinced that it was a wise and humane act to give them an opportunity of gaining their bread in the future by honest labour.

29. *Bowreas.*—This predatory class has been very quiet during the year under report, an attempt is being made to colonize a number of them at Sojut, and if successful, the scheme will be carried out in other districts of Marwar.

30. *Decrease of crime in Marwar.*—Crime has considerably decreased, while arrests of offenders have been more frequent than they used to be, and the adequate punishment awarded to those who have been convicted has had a beneficial effect throughout this State.

31. *Dehgaon Dacoity case.*—In the month of October 1874, Jowahir Sing, one of the members of the outlaw Thakoor of Khattoo's gang, was arrested by the Jodhpoor Police. He was tried by the Marwar Court of Vakeels on a charge of having been an accomplice in the dacoity which occurred near Dehgaon, referred to in paragraphs 46 and 47 of last year's Report. He made a confession implicating the rest of the gang, and was sentenced by the Court to 14 years' transportation. Ten others were also found guilty, seven of whom were sentenced by the Court to transportation for 14 years each, and two to rigorous imprisonment for a period of five and three years respectively in the Ajmere Jail.

32. *Outlaw Thakoor of Khatloo.*—I regret to say that with the exception of Jowahir Sing, the entire gang is still at large. In August last Gyan Sing, a brother of the Thakoor, with eight others mounted on horses, committed most daring outrages in Khattoo itself and other villages; they killed one man, severely wounded five others, and then plundered the house of a mahajun, whom they also badly hurt: after doing this they made off and were tracked into Meywar.

33. *Rewards offered by Marwar and Meywar Durbars for their capture.*—Both the Marwar and Meywar Durbars have offered large rewards for the capture of this gang, and the Maharaja is using every endeavour to find out their present whereabouts, but as yet without success. Of late, however, they have not committed any raids in Marwar.

34. *Thakoor of Ras.*—In June last the son of the Thakoor of Ras died of small-pox. On the plea that he had been killed by witchcraft, the Thakoor seized some women and severely tortured them by burning their bodies with red hot pice; the women fled to Beawur in the Ajmere District and complained to the Police there; they were sent to the dispensary where one died on the following day. The Thakoor was tried at Jodhpoor and sentenced by the Maharaja to imprisonment for life in the Jodhpoor fort.

35. For years past the Thakoors of Marwar have considered themselves as supreme on their estates, and have cared little or nothing for the authority of the Durbar; the punishment awarded in this case has had a good effect, and will, I trust, go far to prevent the repetition of such cruel acts in the future.

36. The Maharaja has confirmed the succession to the estate on a son born last year to the Thakoor, it is now being managed by old and trusted servants of the family, Durbar officials exercising general supervision both in its own interest, and in those of the minor.

37. *Deaths of Thakoors of Ganerao, Sandeyrao, and Kullianpoor.*—During the year under report three Thakoors holding good estates, viz., Ganerao, Sandeyrao, and Kullianpoor, have died; they were comparatively young men. They all left sons who have succeeded to the estates.

38. The Thakoor of Ganerao died deeply in debt, the Maharaja has directed "Kowur Murardhan," alluded in paragraph 5 of this Report, as having until lately held the post of Civil Judge at Jodhpoor, to manage the estate during the minority of his successor. The relatives of the deceased have agreed to this arrangement, and I hope the result will be that before the present Thakoor attains his majority all the liabilities will have been paid off and the estate restored to its former prosperous condition. Situated as it is close to the Arravelli Range of mountains, where water is plentiful and the soil good, Ganerao should be one of the richest of Thakoor holdings in all Marwar.

39. *Consumption of spirituous liquors in Marwar.*—Next to his opium the Marwar Rajpoot loves his daily potation of liquor; hitherto no tax has been levied on spirits and fermented liquor in the State. In the city of Jodhpoor itself there are fifty-two distillers' shops, and in all the country towns the average is, I believe, much the same. I am informed that the consumption of ardent spirits has much increased within the last few years. With no license, no tax, and no supervision of any kind, it is easy to believe that the poorer classes are provided with most atrocious nostrums under the name of drink, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the number of deaths which annually occur from excessive drinking is numerous.

40. *Maharaja proposes to adopt some system of excise.*—The Maharaja has had this subject under consideration for a considerable time, and has determined to introduce some system by which the number of liquor shops will be reduced, and a less deleterious article provided for those who require it. His Highness has been well supported in this matter by his leading Thakoors, who have all agreed to adopt similar reforms in their estates.

41. *Land revenue.*—I last year made some remarks on the subject of land revenue collections in Marwar. This is a matter to which the Maharaja has also turned his attention. His Highness is very anxious to have a regular land assessment, undoubtedly the reform would be a most advantageous one, and I am very hopeful that it will be shortly carried into effect. At present the system of collection varies in almost every pergunnah, that most appreciated by the cultivators is the "lata" mode by which all the produce of the harvest in a village is collected at one, two, or more places, when the Durbar portion is taken in kind. In Nagor the landlord's share rises as high as one-half, but the average of the whole district is one-fourth to the Durbar, and three to the cultivators.

42. *Boundaries.*—The settlement of the Marwar-Meywar border is now being made. Owing to the fact of the Pergunnah of Godwar having formerly belonged to the latter State, from which it was wrested about one hundred years ago, the Meywar Court naturally dislikes the idea of the border being defined at all, but I think it is very necessary that, as far as possible, all boundaries between States in Rajpootana should be finally demarcated whilst the country is at peace; it may be alleged that it is unwise to interfere in such matters, and that we should only use our influence when disputes arise; but as the preservers of peace throughout the country, I think it is far better that once for all the limits of every

State in Rajpootana should be finally fixed : and a very cogent reason for this work being now carried out is that the officers of the Topographical Survey are at present engaged in mapping the province, and unless the boundary of each State is defined, their work will be incomplete.

43. *Ajmere-Mhairwarra and Marwar Border.*—The boundaries of those villages of the Ajmere-Mhairwarra and Marwar border left undefined last year were completed during the year under report by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere and Lieutenant Martelli, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General attended by a "Motamid" from Marwar.

44. *Visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Calcutta.*—On the 25th November the Maharaja left his capital on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and Gya for the purpose of depositing the ashes of his father in the sacred waters of the Ganges ; subsequently His Highness visited Calcutta and was much pleased with all he saw there, and specially at the opportunity thus afforded of making the personal acquaintance of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, whose cordial reception made a marked impression on the Maharaja. On his return His Highness spent some time with his brother-in-law, the Chief of Jeypoor, and re-entered his capital on the 14th of February.

45. *Political Agent conducts the duties of the State during the absence of the Maharaja assisted by the Council.*—During the Maharaja's absence I conducted the duties of the State, aided by the Minister and the Council, and have much pleasure in recording the great assistance I received from each member of the same. I gained a better insight into the system of government of Marwar in these three months than I could have otherwise obtained in many years' residence at the Court, and the opportunity was thus afforded me of suggesting various much needed reforms. I am glad to say the Maharaja gratefully accepted my advice, and loses no opportunity of carrying into effect the measures so proposed.

46. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—My intercourse with the Maharaja has been of the most cordial and friendly nature. He is very earnest in his desire to carry out improvements of every kind, the great drawback to his performing all he wishes is the want of funds. He has certainly done a vast amount of good during the two years which have elapsed since he sat on the "guddee."

47. *Betrothal of two of the sisters of the present Chief to the heir to the Guddee of Boondee.*—During the year two of the sisters of the Maharaja have been betrothed to the son and heir to the guddee of the Chief of Boondee. The ceremonies on the occasion of carrying the "Teeka" to Boondee were performed in a very satisfactory manner to both Chiefs.

48. *Puchbudra Salt.*—The annual average income derived from the Puchbudra Salt is a lakh and three quarters ; it is chiefly exported by "Bunjaras" on bullocks to Meywar, and a great deal, I am told, finds its way to Sagur. The natives speak of the Puchbudra Salt as a "Khullassa Khezara," or open treasury ; the system of management being very faulty, and the inducements to speculation so great, that, unless the "Hakim" in charge is a very trustworthy man, the Durbar is certain to be a loser.

49. For every hundred bullocks load the purchasers of this salt pay to the producer from Rupees 64 to Rupees 81 according to the quality of the salt provided. Each bullock carries on an average four maunds (Marwar), which is equal to five maunds British Indian weight.

50. Of the amount paid by the salt traders to the producer, the Durbar takes one-fourth, and also levies from them a tax of Rupees 5 for every hundred bullocks, whilst a fee of ten annas per bullock is taken by the State from the "Bunjara," so that the producer gets only Rupees 55-12 for 500 maunds (British Indian weight) at the salt pans, whilst the Durbar receives from the producer and purchasers Rupees 87-12 for the same amount, and the traders buy the salt from the fountain-head at four annas and a little over seven pies per maund.

51. The State fee of ten annas per bullock is levied from the "Bunjaras" at a stone two *koss* distant from the spot where the salt is extracted. If a bullock drops with his load before he reaches this stone, the salt carried by him becomes the property of the Durbar; but if the animal can carry his burden a yard beyond the stone, then the "Bunjara" simply pays his ten annas, whether his bullock carries a load of two or four maunds, the custom is to use large bullocks as far as the stone, and then to shift the salt to smaller animals, which carry one and a half or two maunds only.

52. The Head or Naik of "Bunjaras," when he has laden his herd of bullocks, has to procure a "perwannah" or license from the Puchbudra Hakim, for which he pays Rupees 12, half of this goes to the Durbar and the remainder to the Kutcherry officials. The leader of Bunjaras is only called a "Naik," when he possesses five hundred or more bullocks. For a less number a license is granted on payment of Rupees 4 or Rupees 5, according to the will of the "Hakim." The Meywar Durbar levies a tax of one rupee per bullock on entering that State.

53. *Marwar Court of Fikeels.*—I append a Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Fikeels during the year under report. There is again a reduction in the number of cases instituted, last year there were 143, this year only 103, 119 cases were disposed of, leaving 27 pending settlement at the close of the official year.

54. Of the cases disposed of during the year, 20 were dacoity, being 17 less than last year, two dacoity with murder, whilst the last Returns showed 10 such cases, nine highway robbery, against 12 of last year, but with this difference that there was no such case with either murder or wounding this year, there were 15 cases of theft, one of murder, one of kidnapping, and 21 of cattle lifting.

55. The amount of awards against the various States is as follows:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Marwar	...	...	...	...	6,018	9	5
Bickaneer	...	...	...	...	140	0	0
Jeysulmere	...	...	...	...	1,173	11	7
Serohi	...	...	...	...	116	4	0
Pahlunpoor	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
Total					7,523	9	0

It will thus be seen that even in comparison with last year, the amount of compensation awarded has decreased by more than half, which in conjunction with the decrease in the number of cases instituted, cannot but, I think, be taken as a sure sign that the country is becoming gradually more and more settled.

56. The total amount paid through this Agency during the year under report as compensation for loss of life and property is Rupees 8,436-8-10 against Rupees 21, 539-9 last year.

JEYSULMERE.

57. In the month of October I marched from Jodhpoor *via* Pokhurn to Jeysulmere where I was most courteously received by the Maharana Byree Sal, a young man of about 25 years of age. The city of Jeysulmere was founded, according to "Tod," in A.D. 1156. Owing to its isolated position it escaped the ravages of the Mahrattas, and during those times of anarchy and confusion was a wealthy and populous town, of this there are still proofs in the many large and beautiful curved stone buildings. But of late years, since peace has been inaugurated throughout the land, and the necessity no longer exists for merchants and tradespeople to select as a place of safety for their families and wealth, such a distant home, Jeysulmere is no longer the city it used to be: hundreds of houses are empty, and though I had no means of ascertaining the existing population of the city, it must have greatly diminished within the last 20 years.

58. *Deterioration of trade.*—Trade has too much deteriorated; in former years a very large portion of the income of the State was derived from customs or transit dues; but owing to the present Railways and from other causes little traffic now passes through Jeysulmere, and the wealth of the State has decreased accordingly.

59. *Number of villages and by whom held.*—This small State is divided into 24 pergunnahs or districts, and the total number of villages is 461, of which 224, or less than half, are khalsa or Crown villages, 71 are held by Jaghiredars, 32 by "Sasuns," 109 in bhoom, and 20 awarded for services.

60. *Bhoom Tenures.*—A tax of Rupees 1-1-4 or Rupees 1-8 is levied from the holders of "bhoom" tenures; they also have to do service when called upon, and receive payment for the same from the Durbar.

61. *Khalsa villages.*—From the khalsa villages the Durbar takes a sixth, seventh, or eighth share of the produce according to circumstances.

62. *Jaghire villages.*—From the "Jaghiredar" nothing is taken, except on the occasion of a new Maharawal succeeding to the "Guddee" when a fee or "neota" is levied.

63. *Sasun villages.*—"Sasun" villages are held by "Charuns," "Bhats," and "Swamees," the Maharawal has no jurisdiction in these villages, and if any one committing a crime flees to any of them for refuge, he finds sanctuary. The holders of "Sasun" villages pay no duty on goods.

64. *Route from Jodhpoor to Jeysulmere.*—The route from Jodhpoor to Jeysulmere until within two stages of Pokhurn is through very heavy

sand, in October, when I marched that way, the country was covered with grass and low brushwood, the "khurreel," or caper bush grows thickly on the desert soil, and the fruit is much used by the people. A wild melon is also found in profusion; it contains a large quantity of fluid, which, with the fruit itself, seems formed by nature for such a country, where travellers have to go mile upon mile without coming across a well.

65. From Pohkurn to Aodhanio, about 14 miles, the road is hard, running over a low ridge of rocks; in the hot season, or for five months of the year, the people of this village have to fetch all their drinking water from Pohkurn, the cattle have to content themselves with water from a salt and very brackish well. The poor animals several days refuse this water, but are at last compelled to have recourse to the only available mode of quenching their thirst.

66. From Aodhanio to Jeysulmere the road is alternately over heavy sand and hard rock; "bajra" and "moth" thrive well in the sandy soil notwithstanding the small rainfall.

67. *Large tank at Jeysulmere.*—There is a fine large tank called "Gursesur" to the south-east side of the town of Jeysulmere, constructed upwards of five hundred years ago by Rawul Gursee. It was well filled by last year's rains which were above the average in the neighbourhood of the capital, and at the time of my visit I was told that a two years' supply of water was stored in this tank.

68. *Maharawal of Jeysulmere.*—I found the present Maharawal much pleased with my visit, and took pleasure in showing me over his fort, palaces, and city, His Highness married last year a daughter of the Rawul of Doongurpoor.

69. *Jaghiredars of Jeysulmere.*—His Highness informed me that owing to the law of Gavelkind, or the equal division of the property of a father between his sons at his death, which exists amongst the Jaghire-dars of Jeysulmere, he finds it most difficult to enforce his authority in the villages held by them; although the Durbar look to the eldest son of a deceased Thakoor as the responsible person, yet his brethren as a rule care little for his authority, and consider themselves as quite on a par with him. The Maharawal is anxious to change this system.

70. The custom probably had its origin owing to villages having been originally granted, as a means of support, to members of the family of the ruling Chief, and to the division of the same at the original grantee's death amongst his progeny, Jeysulmere being too small a State to allow of villages being bestowed on every member of the family, and so as years have passed on the claimants to a share of the land have gone on increasing until now, when the copartners in a village are very numerous, and the property of each perhaps, only amounting to one or two fields.

71. *Short sketch of the genealogy of the Jeysulmere family.*—The present Ruler is the great grandson of Moolraj, who died in A.D. 1820, and whose rule has been rendered memorable by the atrocities of his Minister, Salim Sing. Moolraj had three sons, Rai Sing, Jeyt Sing, and Maha Sing, the first with his two sons, Abhe Sing and Dhoulul Sing, were poisoned by, or by the orders of, the Minister.

Jeyt Sing died without issue, Maha Sing, who was blind, had five sons by one wife, and two by a second. They were (1) Tej Sing; (2) Devee Sing; (3) Guj Sing; (4) Futteh Sing; (5) Jodh Sing; (6) Kasree Sing; and 7) Chutter Sing.

72. The first two were driven into exile by the Minister. Tej Sing returned to Jeysulmere only five or six years ago, and is still alive with one son, named Man Sing. Devee Sing had two sons, Oomed Sing and Anar Sing, the first is dead, but has left male issue. Anar Sing is still alive and also has issue.

73. Salim Sing after causing the death of Rae Sing and his sons proclaimed Guj Sing, the third son of Maha Sing, heir-apparent, and at the death of Moolraj he succeeded to the "guddee." He died without issue about 20 years ago, as did also his two younger brothers, Futteh Sing and Jodh Sing.

74. The widow of the Maharawul Guj Sing who was a sister by the same mother, of the Oodeypoor Chief, Maharana Jewan Sing, adopted Kasree Sing, eldest son, Runjeet Sing, who died nine years ago without issue, his widow adopting her husband's only brother, the present Maharawul Byree Sal, who has as yet no family.

75. *Palliwal of Jeysulmere.*—The "Palliwal" so-called from their having formerly held the district of Palce of Marwar, migrated, as told by Tod, in large numbers to Jeysulmere, their reason for this as also described by the Historian of Rajpootana, being that on the occasion, of a Mahomedan invasion of Marwar a general war contribution was imposed on the inhabitants. The Palliwals being Brahmmins pleaded caste and refused to contribute. The then ruler threw a number of them into prison, in revenge for this they had recourse to "chandi" or suicide; to this day this custom prevails to a great extent amongst the priestly castes of Marwar; if anything is done by the authorities which does not please them, they at once have recourse to this rite of self-mutilation and even immolation. But on the occasion above alluded to they found their master, who, instead of giving way to them, expelled every Palliwah his dominions.

76. *Salim Sing's treatment of them.*—The greater number took refuge in Jeysulmere, where they amassed immense wealth, but they fell on evil days whilst Salim Sing was Minister; he took from them all the riches they had collected together during their sojourn in their adopted country, and they almost to a man fled. Their villages were all built of stone, the good taste of this particular caste is shown by the beauty of the carving of most of their buildings, and their good sense by the substantial way in which they were erected. I passed through several containing five hundred and more houses, all still in good preservation, but deserted, except where in some villages there are perhaps from five to twenty inhabitants left. It is astonishing how, even now, the name of the miscreant Minister is execrated, and I fancy it has rarely fallen to the lot of one man to attain such an unenviable notoriety as Mehta Salim Sing.

77. *March to the District of Mullanee.*—After spending a week at Jeysulmere I marched *riâ* Dhunwa, Devicot, Beejolai, and Raj Ral to Sheo, the capital of the district, so called of Marwar, and from thence to Barnir in Mullanee. Beyond Sheo the country is tolerably flat, but

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85. *Schools*.—I visited the schools both at Burmir and Jessole, and examined the boys; in the former there is an average daily attendance of 40·87, and in the latter of 35·43 pupils.

86. *Tilwarra Fair*.—The large annual fair held at Tilwarra took place in April, there was only one case of robbery, the perpetrators of which were arrested; a number of light fingered gentry are said to have come down from the North-Western Provinces, but their presence soon became known, and they were seized and kept under surveillance until the fair was over.

87. *Return of livestock*.—The return of livestock brought to the fair and sold is as follows:—

Horses	400, of which 225 were sold.
Young bullocks	15,000, 4,000 sold.
Full grown „	15,000, 3,000 „
Camels	5,000, 1,500 „

88. *Sale of hides, leather, cloth, &c.*—Four hundred mule loads of hides and leather; Rupees 10,000 worth of cloth; brass and tin utensils to the value of Rupees 2,500; and pedlar's wares worth Rupees 1,500 were disposed of, whilst, as a proof that the wants of the inner man were not neglected, the Returns of the fair show that Rupees 4,000 worth of meat, Rupees 2,000 of sweetmeats, and Rupees 200 of parched gram were sold.

89. The new Police are working well, and I attribute the decrease in crime during the year a good deal to their exertions.

CAMP ABOO,
The 27th May 1875. }

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Officiating Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Fakaels during the official year from the 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Marwar	43	103	146	119	27	Rs. a. p. 7,583 0 0	1	11	12	4	2	6

A B O O,
The 27th May 1875. }

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Officiating Political Agent.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Fakeels during the year, viz., from 1st April 1874 to the 31st March 1875.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

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	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with murder.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Theft.	Theft with murder.	Theft with wounding.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Cattle-killing.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Counterfeiting coin.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1874	11	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	7	15	1	..	..	..	52
Quarter ending 30th September 1874	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	14
Quarter ending 31st December 1874	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	19
Quarter ending 31st March 1875	3	..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	3	3	..	2	..	34
Grand total	20	..	2	9	..	..	15	..	..	1	1	17	1	..	21	25	4	..	3	..	119

A B O O, }
The 27th May 1875.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Officiating Political Agent.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No. , dated Deolee, 1875.

From—CAPTAIN W. J. W. MUIR, Offg. Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1874-75. Having only lately rejoined the appointment, I would solicit indulgence for the imperfections which must necessarily occur in it.

2. Major J. C. Berkeley held charge of the Agency till October, when he was compelled to proceed on sick leave; Major C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, from October till the close of the year.

3. *General observations.*—Excessive rain at the commencement of the monsoon proved injurious to field operations, while the subsequent failure of the later rain not only told seriously on the rain crop, but threatened the water supply required for cold weather purposes. The rain crop was in consequence below the average, but copious showers in December made the spring harvest generally an abundant one. Hail at Christmas caused considerable damage to opium, the out-turn of which is estimated at only 75 per cent. Prices were low during the year, and the general health was good.

Rainfall, 1874-75.		
Deolee	...	35 00
Kotah	...	26 60
Tonk	...	23 40
Jhallawar	...	50 32
Shahpoora	...	20 90

The domestic history of the States has, with the exception of Kotah, been uneventful; and any of the last five or six reports would fairly represent the internal condition of each during the twelve months under review.

With these remarks I proceed to refer to each State in detail.

BOONDEE.

4. *The Chief.*—The Maharao Raja has suffered much from fever throughout the year, but this has not been allowed to interfere with the personal supervision which affairs meet with at His Highness' hands.

5. *The Administration.*—No change has occurred in the Administration. Police arrangements continue to be very defective, and petty thefts and robberies have, as heretofore, been common. Only two instances of serious crime have, as affecting foreign interests, come before the Agency—an attempt in December to rob the Government banghy mail, and a daring dacoity which occurred at Dahgaria, a wild part of the country, in which two men were killed and five wounded, and property to the value of Rupees 4,000 was carried off. In the former, the robber, a British subject of Ajmere, was apprehended and punished; the latter is under investigation.

6. *The Boondee and Deolee Road.*—The fair weather road between the capital and Deolee has been completed up to the border. The remaining six miles to the Cantonment lie in Meywar, which will be addressed with a view to its continuation. Now that Kotah is being opened up, this road, as the principal outlet from the State, is a work of the first importance. It is vain to hope to see the link through Boondee metalled, but every effort will be made to induce the Durbar to keep it in satisfactory order.

7. *Domestic details.*—A marriage has been arranged between the Chief's eldest son, the Maharaj Koonwar Raghoobir Sing, and a sister of the Maharaja of Marwar. The two houses have always been closely inter-allied.

8. A jaghire of the value of Rupees 25,000 has been allotted to the second son, Rangraj Sing.

9. A third son, who has been named Raghooraj Sing, was born to the Chief on the 11th March last.

KOTAH.

10. A report on the administration of this State received from Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C.S.I., is attached and will command interest.

11. Not having yet had an opportunity of visiting Kotah I refrain from doing more than observing that the results therein exhibited appear very satisfactory, and testify to the ability and energy with which the State has been administered by the Nawab.

12. The Nawab briefly sketches the state of things he found on arrival; the measures he took to remedy and place the administration on a proper footing, and the results.

13. *The Finances.*—The actual receipts and disbursements from the 25th February 1874, the date of the Nawab's induction into office, to the 31st March 1875, a period of 13 months, are given as follows:—

			Receipts.	Disbursements.
			<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Arrears	...	...	2,28,361	9,79,733
Current	...	...	17,06,361	9,66,819
Total			19,31,725	19,46,512

14. The income for this period is less than the estimate formed.

	Estimates for 12 months.	Actuals for 13 months.	This is accounted for by the changes introduced not having been fully carried out until August. The Nawab, however, shows that the receipts for the 11½ months ending 15th July 1875 were
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Land revenue ...	16,99,295	13,22,253	of revenue.
Other receipts...	.....	.....
Total ...	19,13,715	17,06,361	

Rupees 19,73,668, a sum again which did not include several petty items of revenue.

15. The expenditure for the period under review amounted to only Rupees 12,62,417 against an estimate of Rupees 13,52,630 for 12 months. It should perhaps be explained that the cost of Civil and Military Establishments and other current charges for February and March being met in April and May are not entered in the Abstract given in paragraph 14.

16. A sum of Rupees 10,64,757 was borrowed during the year to meet outstanding obligations. Of this advance only Rupees 25,000 remained unrepaid at the end of March, and these have since been liquidated.

17. The enquiry into the claims preferred against the State is not completed. They amount to upwards of 84 lakhs.

18. While thus particular attention has been devoted to the finances, other departments have not been equally cared for. The machinery of administration has been reformed and reconstituted; the State has been redistributed for purposes of revenue and justice; and measures have been initiated for the carrying out of a land settlement.

19. Once arrangements are effected for the discharge of the State debts, means will, I trust, be forthcoming for opening out the country and developing its resources. No part of Rajpootana has been so richly blest by nature. Watered by numerous perennial streams, with a fertile black soil, possessing a people strongly imbued with respect for constituted authority, and proud of the tradition that 50 years ago their country was in rule, institutions, and civilization the first in this part of India, and with no such obstacles to good government as exist in other States in the form of a powerful nobility, priesthood, and zenana, Kota should soon again be what its famous administrator, Zalim Sing, left it "the garden of Rajpootana."

TONK.

20. *Change of Ministers.*—When the year opened the Minister, Sahibzada Mahomed Oobedulla Khan, had already lost the confidence of the Nawab, who gradually took the management of affairs into his own hands, and subsequently removed him from office. His Highness at first desired to carry on the government without a responsible Minister, but in February appointed his granduncle, Sahibzada Hafiz Mahomed Ibadulla Khan, who during our administration of the State served with so much credit and ability as President of the Regency Council. His Highness, however, continues to take an active and personal part in the administration.

21. *Birth of an heir.*—On the 24th of February last a son, who has been named Mahomed Ghayas-ood-deen Khan, was born to the Nawab. His Highness' three former sons have each died in infancy.

22. *The Administration.*—The government of such a State as Tonk, formed of six isolated districts scattered hundreds of miles apart over Rajpootana and Central India, must always be one of peculiar difficulty, whilst the separate executive staff and force which have to be maintained for each make it necessarily very expensive. A large degree of latitude and discretion has to be allowed to the Governors, while the

only check over their powers, an appeal to the person of the Chief, is wanting. The administration of Tonk and Alighur (Rampoora) Districts is consequently much in advance of those at a long distance from the capital. Still every endeavour is made to maintain a personal supervision over the whole by annual visits on the part of the Chief; and the Nawab has in this respect been as energetic as his predecessors.

23. *The Courts.*—The Judicial Courts at the capital will compare favourably with those of most Native States. Their proceedings are conducted in accordance with a regulated procedure, and the record is carefully prepared.

24. *The Finances.*—The expenditure has again been in excess of income. The regular budget estimate of the current (Fuslee) year 1282, as based on eleven months' actual receipts and disbursements, gives the former at 11 and the latter 12 lakhs with a deficit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The ordinary expenditure, however, has been only 8 lakhs, the balance having been devoted to meeting the preceding year's deficit, the liquidation of old liabilities, and the discharge of arrears of awards due to the Meywar, Jeypoor, and Harowtee Agency Courts.

The decrease in the ordinary expenditure is due entirely to the Nawab, who in autumn effected some reductions in the public and private expenditure affecting his own person, and has since caused the current expenses to be curtailed.

25. *The debts.*—The year has seen the liquidation of the last annual instalment payable under the late Captain J. Blair's settlement of the old State debts which bore interest. This with an annual instalment of Rupees 36,000 payable to the Ex-Nawab, which has also fallen in, will free Rupees 1,65,000 per annum. There still remain to be met old State liabilities not carrying interest amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

The debts which have been incurred since the accession to the musnud of the present Chief will on the close of the year stand at five lakhs. But against these, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of old State obligations bearing interest have in the same interval been liquidated, while a sum of Rupees 62,000 has been annually remitted for the maintenance of the Ex-Nawab at Benares.

In addition to the $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs shown above as due, the State books bear a curious debt of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs on account of arrears and rewards, which have been handed down from Nawab Ameer Khan's time, to be paid when the convenience of the State will allow. Most of the would-be recipients of this would gladly barter their claim for four annas in the rupee.

26. *The Nawab's family.*—The independent position maintained by the Nawab's family was again referred to in last year's Report; but while every year will tend to rectify this, it is from a financial point of view that the body is such an incubus on the State. Although the present Chief is but the fourth of his house, the family cannot number less than 250 souls, and is increasing in the same ratio. Its members, as shown in my Report for 1870-71, held lands and allowances to the value of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or upwards of one-third of the entire income. These have since been increased.

27. *The Capital*.—The Raj School, owing partly to religious influence which desires to retain education in its own hands, and partly to an insufficient staff and want of accommodation, does not flourish, the majority of the boys being Hindus. The local Hindu Schools have been made branches, and a distribution of presents to the Pandits and children has rendered the supervision thus secured popular.

28. The dispensary has worked well and is esteemed. Vaccination has been carried on.

29. Attention is paid to the sanitary condition of the capital, which for this purpose is under the supervision of Mr. Fleming, a Government pensioner.

30. The Durbar continues to complain of the effect on the trade of Tonk, and the loss to the revenue of the district caused by the customs arrangements introduced a few years ago in Jeypoor. Having failed as yet to file the Returns asked for in support of its statements, it has not been possible for this Office to represent the matter.

31. The annual subsidy of Rupees 11,000 has been paid to the Tonk and Jeypoor road, which is now approaching completion. The work is still being carried on under the orders of Captain Jacob, for whose gratuitous labours the thanks of the Durbar have again been specially offered.

32. *Nimbahera*.—The Nimbahera District has continued, though in a less degree, to be a source of anxiety and loss to the Durbar owing to the Mughla tribe and boundary quarrels.

33. Of the 161 Mughlas left at the commencement of the year, 84 are stated to have been expelled, 61 to be undergoing imprisonment, and 23 to be resident. The last are the three criminals who were furnished by the Durbar to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department as approvers, and their relations, who have been allowed at the special request of the department to remain. The district officials are stated to have co-operated heartily with the officers of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department employed locally.

34. The demarcation of the boundaries in dispute with the Durbar believes, do much to smooth matters. Local Meywar feeling in regard to Nimbahera is still very strong.

35. The revenue settlement of the district effected last year has been reduced by Rupees 2,700 per annum, and now stands at Rupees 10,604 for six years, when it is to be increased by Rupees 4,554.

36. The opium crop suffered in a like degree with that of Katak and Malhawar, and considerable remissions will have, it is expected, to be granted in consequence.

37. *Plawa and Chhapra*.—In the Plawa and Chhapra Districts the new measurements introduced during the year have been fully paid without pressure of any kind. The former is to stand at Rupees 1,75,500 for seven years, being an increase of Rupees 5,500 per annum, the latter at Rupees 1,03,660 for five years, being an increase of Rupees 3,660,

38. *Seronj*.—The complaints of the people of the Seronj District led to the recall of the Amil or Governor.

JHALLAWAR.

39. *The Chief*.—The history of this State has been unmarked by any event of importance. The same friendly feeling to Government has again characterized the Maharaj Rana's relations with us. His Highness' health was far from good during the earlier part of the year, but improved with the cold weather. His Highness has lately married a daughter of the Chief of Loonawarra.

40. The child adopted last year has not been named, nor have the festivities usual on an adoption been carried out. Pains, however, are, it is stated, being taken with his education.

41. *The Administration*.—The administration of justice continues on an unsatisfactory footing. In July last a Court of Appeal, the absence of which was specially commented on in last year's Report, was established, but although the Minister was appointed President, it has existed in little more than name.

42. Police arrangements are very imperfect, and a large number of dacoities have taken place. The peculiar configuration of the State gives every facility for the commission of these crimes, a number of which are attributed to two of its own subjects who went into outlawry with a view to obtaining redress for alleged wrongs. One of these has been captured in Gwalior territory.

43. The dispensary maintains the good reputation it has established.

44. The Raj School is starved, and exists in little more than name.

SHAHPOORA.

45. The affairs of this petty Chiefship have on the whole progressed favorably under the management of Moonshee Salig Ram.

46. *The Chief*.—The Raja Dhiraj, who is now upwards of nineteen, proceeded in May 1874 to Muxoodunghur to celebrate a marriage; in November, to Oodeypoor, where the demise of the Maharana of Meywar rendered his presence necessary; and in March last to Delhi to attend on the Viceroy. From Delhi he started south on the usual pilgrimage, but at Benares was stopped by a severe attack of cholera. He was attended by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Hooper, from whom and the Maharaja of Vizianagram he received much kindness. Early in May he returned to Shahpoora.

These protracted absences have interfered with his studies which, though desultory, are voluntarily pursued. He reads and writes Hinduee fluently, and understands simple arithmetic, fair results in one who only four years ago was an uneducated village lad. The question of his investment with the government of the Chiefship is under consideration.

47. *The Finances.*—The following is an abstract of the year's receipts and disbursements:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Balance in hand	...	45,218	Tribute	...	15,430
Land revenue	... Rs. 1,27,636		Civil Establishments	...	17,481
Customs	... " 17,598		Troops and Police	...	22,904
Abkaree	... " 1,558		State & Personal Establishments.	...	10,041
Law and Justice	... " 8,847		Stables, elephants, camels, carriage	...	15,217
Bhoom dues	... " 2,435		and cattle establishments	...	10,353
Muxoodunghur dowry	... " 3,356		Public Works and Talao repairs..	...	4,937
Marriage tax	... " 1,828		Charities	...	1,391
Jaghiredars' tribute	... " 11,483		Dispensary	...	1,711
Miscellaneous	... " 15,332		School	...	9,944
		1,90,073	Muxoodunghur marriage	...	1,221
			Subscription to Bengal Famine...	...	10,019
			Visit to Oodeypoor	...	25,325
			Drawn for visit to Delhi	...	7,091
			Miscellaneous	...	40,137
			Debts liquidated	...	
			Total	...	1,93,502
			Balance in hand	...	41,789
			Total	...	2,35,291
Total Rs.	...	2,35,291			

Allowing for the three journeys undertaken, the expenditure has been very high.

48. *The revenue.*—The land, customs, and abkaree revenues were, during the period under review, farmed for five years. The khalsa villages of the Phulia or British part of the estate were leased to their own Zemindars, but the Kachola or Meywar portion had, in the absence of any tenders from the villagers, to be given to Mahajuns. The following shows the result:—

				RECEIPTS.		Increase.
				Previous.	Present.	
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Phulia land revenue	...	...	...	88,774	92,563	3,789
Customs	...	...	...	16,750	19,500	2,750
Abkaree	...	...	...	500	2,700	2,200
Kachola land revenue	...	...	...	30,081	37,750	7,666
Total	...	...	...	1,36,108	1,52,513	16,405

The revenue has been paid up, save in the Meywar portion, where there are some balances. The Putwaree Establishment introduced three years ago has taken root and become an institution in the talooka.

49. *The debts.*—The ascertained liabilities were Rupees 2,67,006, of which Rupees 2,26,641 have been discharged during the three years of management. Of the Rupees 40,365 still due, Rupees 30,002 are payable under yearly instalments, while Rupees 10,363 remain unliquidated owing to a disagreement as to the respective shares of the creditors.

There are three claims against the Chiefship still unsettled owing to the creditors having hitherto failed to appear. A certain period has now been granted them in which to do so.

50. *The Courts.*—The following is a Return furnished of the working of the Courts:—

CASES.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Total disposed of.	Balance.	APPEALED.						
										Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Balance.
Criminal ...	26	918	944	...	...	...	...	916	29	1	17	18	3	8	5	3
Civil*	78	210	288	203	27	20	3	253	35	5	35	40	8	16	11	6
Revenue ...	14	89	112	...	...	...	...	82	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Of 250 applications for the execution of decrees 202 were executed.

The administration of justice is not what it should be. Of a total of 1,204 persons criminally accused 615 were fined, 24 were imprisoned, 1 was whipped, and 564 were acquitted. The fines realized were Rupees 6,685, or an average of Rupees 10-14 per head. Measures are being taken to place the Criminal and Civil Courts on a satisfactory footing.

51. The jail contains eight prisoners undergoing sentence.

52. The school is well spoken of, and has an average attendance of 203. The staff has lately been increased.

53. The Dispensary has not done well, and an application has been made for the removal of the Native Doctor recently appointed.

54. Only one instance of serious crime has been reported, a dacoity, which occurred in March last at Lakhmiawas in the Kachola Pergunnah, where a marriage party was attacked and robbed of property valued at Rupees 1,787-10. The dacoits have been ascertained to be Meywar and Ajmere Meenas.

55. *Border disputes.*—Border disputes between Meywar on the one hand, and British and Meywar-Shahpoora on the other, continue to be a fruitful source of anxiety and local irritation, and annually during the rainy season lead to collisions more or less serious. They are on an extensive scale, and call for early adjustment. Two villages of Meywar-Shahpoora resumed by the Meywar Durbar on account of border quarrels have been restored.

56. Certain portions of the Ajmere and Shahpoora border in dispute were decided by Captain Martelli.

THE MEENA KHERAR AND DEOLEE.

57. Though no case of serious crime has occurred in the Kherar itself, there are good grounds for believing that the Meenas were implicated in at least two dacoities committed in neighbouring States. That

much lawlessness should still exist among the Pariar Meenas must be expected, and the exercise of a judicious supervision and control will have to be continued for years to come by the Governments* concerned, ere we can hope that this turbulent race will forsake their predatory habits.

Ajmere.	|	Jeypoor.
Meywar.		Boondee.

58. *Female infanticide*.—No instance of female infanticide once so universal has been detected for many years. Though thus apparently suppressed, the very circumstances of the Pariar Meenas with marriageable daughters remaining unwedded on their hands and others springing up, offer from a native point of view a terrible incentive to the continuance of the crime, and make one hesitate to conclude that it has been eradicated. Looked down upon as outcaste by all the other branches of the Meena race, and forbidden to marry a female of their own clan, it is only with the greatest difficulty they can get wives for themselves or husbands for their daughters. It is proposed, as time permits, to submit a separate report on the tribe.

59. *The Deolee Irregular Force*.—The connection which had so long existed between the Deolee Irregular Force and its late Commandant, Colonel J. D. MacDonald, was during the year severed by the retirement of the latter from the service. Colonel MacDonald raised the Meena Battalion, as it was for some time known, in the mutiny to replace the Kotah Contingent, and had identified himself with it ever since. The efficiency and soldierly appearance of the corps require no tribute from this Office, but I may state that the excellent discipline and feeling obtaining have the happiest results on the neighbourhood. The men are engaged in several works of general utility in the Station, the little church, a bridge, &c. The intention to enlist in the future none but Meenas will give further employment to the tract, and tend to neutralize the Brahmanizing influences to which the Meena element has succumbed on entering the force. Of 28 men attending the Regimental School 14 were Meenas.

60. *The Deolee Mission*.—The United Presbyterian Mission at Deolee under the Rev. J. Hendrie continues its labors in the Kherar, in eleven villages of which it has Hindoo Schools with an average attendance of 220. These are doing well, though the demands of the parents on the children to assist in the shop or field often interfere with steady progress. Evening classes for the zemindars were commenced in January. The Mission has also an Anglo-Vernacular School in the Cantonments with an average attendance of 68.

61. The small school in the Agency is attended by 32 children of the Vakeels and Government employes.

62. The Agency Dispensary continues to afford relief to the district. It is under the charge of Dr. DeFabeck.

63. Arrangements have at last been made for maintaining communication during the rainy season between Deolee and Nusseerabad by the establishment of a pontoon raft on the River Banas.

JUDICIAL.

64. Statement showing the working of the International Court of Vakeels are appended in the prescribed form.

65. During the year the Court disposed of 120 cases, the average duration of each having been $70\frac{1}{2}$ days.

66. Of eleven cases under appeal the decisions in three were confirmed and in two reversed. The result in the remaining six is not yet known.

67. The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rupees 20,076. Of this property to the value of Rupees 3,320 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rupees 6,195 awarded.

68. Rupees 140 were paid as blood-money.

69. All the year's awards have been discharged. There is however a somewhat long outstanding balance of Rupees 20,000 due by Boondee to the Rajpootana Agency Treasurer.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harowtee International Court of Vakeels during the year from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Against person—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	3
Assault with wounding...	...	...	...	...	...	3
				Total	...	6

Against property—

Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	2
Ditto without ditto	...	...	12
Gang robbery ditto ditto	...	...	1
Theft without ditto	...	...	21
Cattle-lifting	...	...	34
Premeditated dacoity	...	...	13
Burglary	...	...	5
Counterfeiting coining	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	24
	Total	...	114
	Grand total	...	120

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee International Court of Vakeels during the year from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.						REMARKS.	
							Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
Harowtee and Tonk Agency.	30	110	140	120	20	Rs. a. p. 6,191 3 2	4	7	11	3	...	2	6	

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

Report on the Administration of the Kotah Territory by NAWAB MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN, BAHADOOR, C.S.I., to end of the year 1874.

IN continuation of previous correspondence on the subject marginally noted, I have the honor to submit a further brief history of the Kotah Administration.

Dated 21st May 1874.

Dated 6th September 1874.

No. 1793P., dated 18th August 1874, from Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. 2455P., dated 14th November 1874, from Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

allowed to prevail.

2. The division of the entire Kotah territory over eight zillahs or districts termed Nizamuts, and these again subdivided into revenue and criminal subdivisions for the more ready admission of grievances, has already met cordial reception from the populace; every one now obtains justice almost at his own door, instead of having to travel ineffectually miles and miles simply to return harassed and oppressed to his home without the slightest relief.

3. I have not been content with the mere nomination and establishment of Courts of Justice, &c., but I have carefully and minutely watched their proceedings, and did not lose the opportunity of a cold weather tour in a portion of the State to test whether these recently established Courts met, not only the views of the people, but that they were appreciated by them, and I have very great pleasure in stating that, though all the Courts are in their infancy, I have on record in the statements of the community, the very great help that they have rendered to the heads of villages, and inhabitants in general.

4. There is not the slightest doubt that if the working of the present administration continues, under the encouragement and auspices of the British Government, the promise that it has shown in its cradle will be accepted by other States as a precedent. The entire difficulties have not yet been surmounted.

5. There has been a slight deviation from the original proposed plan of establishments, but the change still gives an annual reduction in excess by Rupees 17,000 of the original plan.

6. The revenue of this State is, according to ancient custom, realized in three periodical payments, the 1st in Katuk or November at 25 per cent.; 2nd, in Magh or January at 45 per cent.; 3rd, in Baisak or April at 30 per cent. When I joined the time for two out of the three collections had passed, so that I had simply the collecting of the 30 per cent. revenue of the Fuslee year of 1930 and 25 per cent.

Statement A.

or the 1st instalment of the current year; the appended Statement will speak for itself. Not only were the periodical collections made, but the balances of the instalments in arrears were also realized.

7. I cannot with any certainty speak to the exact increase in land revenue at a revision of settlement, but from all appearances, when the measure is carried out, it will not be without its beneficial results. As the subjects of the State are gaining confidence in the mode of administration, they are instilled with a desire to re-occupy their long banished homes, and take up land cultivation afresh; as it is there has been an increase of cultivation in the current over the past year.

8. New lands given out for cultivation for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years at favorable rates, but at a slight increase yearly to the end of the 3rd year, will not only prove a great benefit to the State, but the status of the inhabitants will gradually be raised, and all such new lands will be assessed in the fourth year at the rate of adjoining lands according to the tenure.

9. Many applications of this nature are awaiting sanction, and will shortly be disposed of.

10. The want of reliable records (in fact any proper records at all) has put me in great confusion regarding the exact revenue of the State. From what papers I could collect, coupled with personal enquiries, I am preparing fresh records, the great consideration being that while the cultivators are not overassessed the State might not suffer, and I doubt not that after a whole year's revenue has been realized the real state of affairs will come to light.

11. As previously reported from such documents as are available, I ascertained the entire Kotah receipts to be Rupees 23,58,006-6-6, and the disbursements Rupees 27,26,374-1-9, or Rupees 3,68,367-11-3 in excess of the actual income.

12. The great problem to be solved in the State is not the mere liquidation of the debt, but laying the foundation-stone of a firm basis, so that no future danger might at any time be apprehended. For the protection of the revenues properly constituted Courts have been established,

all regularly subordinate to one another, but the entire working of the whole system of all grades and departments is under my immediate supervision.

13. A code of guidance simple in form and easy of comprehension both to the Courts and public has been framed and issued.

14. Considerable pains have been taken to curtail the expenditure of the State from Rupees 27,26,374-1-9 to Rupees 18,33,401-1-6, already reported through the proper channel to the Government of India on the 21st May, sanction to which was received in September.

15. As the statistics of that report were not quite available on the submission of the original report, there has been necessarily a slight immaterial modification in the plan then proposed, the establishment in some Courts having, according to the exigencies, been somewhat increased, in others lightly decreased, but as observed in a preceding paragraph of this Report, there is a saving of Rupees 17,000 annually in excess of the original plan.

16. The creditors of the State may be supposed to be at rest till the suggestion of deciding their claims has been carried out by a Committee of three independent disinterested impartial members as sanctioned in paragraph 2 of letter of Secretary to Government of India, No. 1793, dated 18th August 1874, without which their exorbitant and preposterous demands, amounting to Rupees 83,94,394-3-2, could never be met.

17. Had the claim of the bankers been *bonâ fide* for actual considerations given, they should not have had the slightest difficulty in rendering account when called for more than once, but they are eager to reap the harvest of their gains, and it is the duty of the administration, while being just with them, to protect the State. Now that I am gaining leisure, my attention will be devoted to the formation of the Committee.

18. The custom taxes, which were different throughout, oppressive on some, light on others, and some classes and sects were without good or just cause entirely exempted, have been wholly revised, and one uniform rate established throughout the territory. Useless and vexatious taxes have been abolished.

19. The general reductions, except the charity grant, have been carried out; this I have purposely delayed to carry out to the full extent of Rupees 76,475-0-6 as proposed by me and sanctioned by the Government of India: being a religious endowment, it is policy to allow the curtailments to be gradual.

20. It is a satisfaction to state that since joining this State I have paid off above nine lakhs of rupees in debt; but of this nine lakhs, Rupees 3,61,433-2-9 were from borrowed funds, and the balance from the revenues. This clearance of debt embraced the tribute to the British Government, the debt of the Agency and Residency Treasuries, and the dues of the Jeypoor Durbar. A Statement is annexed.

Statement B.

21. Had there not been a delay in carrying out the reductions there should have been a considerable saving, and still more of the debt would have been paid off; but as the sanction of the Government of India had not been received till September, the reduction of allowances and other expenditure remained in abeyance, and thus swallowed up a large amount.

22. It is to be expected that what with the curtailed expenditure, increase in income, and better security of the State revenues, another year's working will show far better prospects.

23. The sanitary arrangements have not escaped my attention; they are progressing under the reform, such arrangements will take time.

24. The hospital and dispensary has not been neglected, as the value of the treatment is being widespread greater numbers will resort to the dispensary. A copy of the report by the Hospital Assistant in charge to the Inspector-General of Hospitals is also annexed for information. I trust it will be considered satisfactory and creditable to Native Doctor Kunnia Lall.

Reference C.

25. The jail arrangements, where the lives of so many persons were concerned, formed an important link in the administration. The old jail was a confined, unfit building, not at all adapted for the purpose. The entire department has been remodelled, a more suitable building provided, order established, and manufactories established. A Statement is annexed to show the past and present state of the jail.

Statement D.

26. *Civil Court.*—The Statement annexed will show the number of suits pending, instituted, and disposed of. Great care will be taken to place this Court on a respectable footing. Appeal work Statement appended.

Statement E.

Statement E.A.

27. *Execution of Decrees.*—This is the secondary branch of the above paragraph. A Statement is appended showing the working of this department.

Statement F.

28. *Criminal or Fouzdaree Court.*—A Statement has been prepared to show the working of the Criminal Court, the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed, the number of cases disposed of, total convictions, together with the number of persons found pending trial on my taking charge, with the cases disposable by the Agency, is submitted.

Statement G.

Statement G.A.

The only crime prevalent to any great extent in a portion of this territory is dacoity, and that is owing to the number of the foreign territories adjoining the Kotah State.

29. At some future period this matter will form the subject of a separate correspondence, it is engaging my full attention.

30. In many instances refuge was given to these robbers in temples and by Thakoors where they could remain unmolested, but that system will no longer be allowed to be practised unpunished.

31. *School*.—A report is also annexed on the working of the schools, it is as much as could have been expected from the short period that the institution has been in existence, especially as the people are not yet perfectly alive to literature. There is considerable room for improvement, but time will, it is hoped, show a change for the better.

32. *Stamps*.—A schedule prescribing stamp fees was enforced from 1st July 1874 to 31st December 1874, the amount realized was Rupees 7,014-15-3, there have been no complaints against its operation, so that it cannot be considered oppressive on the community.

33. A Statement showing the receipts and disbursements from 1st August to 31st December 1874 is annexed.

A.

Statement showing revenue collections realized from 22nd February 1874 to 31st December 1874.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Arrears of 1st and 2nd instalments realized after 22nd February 1874	2,56,250	11	9
3rd instalment of 30 per cent. of 1930 Fuslee year ...	5,03,336	15	6
1st instalment at 25 per cent. of 1931 Fuslee ...	4,38,719	1	6
Total ...	11,98,306	13	0

B.

Statement showing debts paid off from 22nd February to 31st December 1874.

<i>NATURE OF DEBT.</i>	<i>AMOUNT.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
Arrears of military pay	4,53,504 3 3
Ditto of other salaries... ..	69,632 11 2
Tribute to British Government	3,10,547 8 6
Jeypoor dues	26,614 12 6
Miscellaneous debts	2,593 5 9
Agency Treasurer's debts	80,702 13 5
Residency ditto	22,000 0 0
Total ...	9,65,595 6 7

D.

Jail Statement.

In Jail on 22nd February 1874—

For life	...	...	...	...	5
Various terms of imprisonment	...	...	...	...	21
Pending trial	...	...	...	...	37
					—
			Total	...	63

Brought in for trial from 22nd February to 31st December 1874 ... 332

Grand total ... 395

Released on expiring of term ... 108

In Jail—

For life	...	...	...	...	11
Various terms	...	...	...	...	84
					—
			Grand total	...	203

Release after trial	...	...	...	...	105
Pending	...	...	...	...	87

KOTAH, }
 The 21st January 1875. } (Sd.) MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN.

E.

Statement showing Civil Court work, pending, instituted, and disposed of to 31st December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.

Pending on 22nd February 1874	...	...	...	161
Instituted	...	...	...	918
				—
		Total	...	1,079

Disposed of—

For plaintiff	705
For defendant	267
				—
		Total	...	972

Pending	107
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Ea.

Statement showing Appellate Court work, pending, instituted, and disposed of to end of December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.

Pending on 22nd February 1874	...	...	...	8
Instituted	...	...	...	113
		Total	...	121
Disposed of—				58
Civil	...	...	...	36
Criminal	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	115
		Total	...	6
Pending	...	...	...

F.

Statement showing the execution of decrees, to end of December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.

Pending on 22nd February 1874	...	...	...	None.
Instituted	...	...	...	265
		Total	...	265
Disposed of	...	...	...	127
Pending	...	...	...	138

Remarks.—Prior to the present Administration decrees were seldom or never executed.

G.

Statement exhibiting the criminal works of Kotah ending 31st December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.

Pending on 22nd February 1874.				
Number of cases, heinous offences	...	...	...	99
Number of cases, petty offences	...	...	...	116
		Total	...	215

Instituted from 22nd February 1874 to the end of December 1874.

Number of cases, heinous offences	...	...	...	189
Number of cases, petty offences	...	...	...	324
		Total	...	513

Disposed of from 22nd February 1874 to end of December 1874.

Number of cases, heinous offences	...	...	...	275
Number of cases, petty offences	...	...	...	424

Total ... 699

Number of persons convicted	...	...	...	203
" " acquitted	...	...	...	105

Total ... 308

Number of cases pending at end of December 1874.

Heinous	13
Petty	16

Total ... 29

Number of cases pending on 31st December 1874	11
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G (a).

Statement showing work disposed of by Agency to end of 31st December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.

Cases pending on 22nd February 1874	111
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Instituted—

Kotah	73
Foreign	94
Miscellaneous	222

Total ... 389

Disposed of	427
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Pending—

Kotah	29
Foreign	42
Miscellaneous	2

Total ... 73

KOTAH,
The 21st January 1875. }

(Sd.)

MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN.

I.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Kotah State from 1st August 1874, corresponding to the Hindoo new year Sumbat 1931 to 31st December 1874. Contra.

Dn. Cash. Cr.

Number and particulars.	Arrear of past instalments.	Current year.	Total.	Number and particulars.	Arrears of old disbursement paid.	New disbursement paid.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Revenue collections ...	2,56,250 11 0	4,35,710 1 6	6,91,969 13 3	1. Tribute to British Government ...	.....	1,02,360 0 0	1,02,360 0 0
2. Pound fees	12,329 8 0	12,329 8 0	2. Nuzzerana to Jeypoor Durbar ...	12,070 8 6	14,393 0 0	26,463 8 6
3. Law and Justice	2,044 5 0	2,044 5 0	3. Mint ...	.....	56 9 3	56 9 3
4. Fine from Police Department	1,730 15 0	1,730 15 0	4. Cavalry ...	2,033 15 0	35,830 0 0	37,863 15 0
5. Nuzzerana	2,453 2 3	2,453 2 3	5. Infantry ...	7,307 0 6	81,637 4 6	88,944 4 6
6. Tuhana	2,453 2 3	2,453 2 3	6. Artillery ...	157 0 6	10,160 0 0	10,317 0 6
7. Gain on exchange	1,037 12 0	1,037 12 0	7. Ordnance ...	2,420 2 9	8,237 13 9	10,657 13 9
8. House rent	874 14 0	874 14 0	8. Public Works Department ...	2,392 4 3	10,617 10 8	13,009 14 11
9. Akbaroo	692 4 0	692 4 0	9. Gardens ...	1,933 8 3	690 0 0	2,623 8 3
10. Customs	51,045 14 6	51,045 14 6	10. Municipality ...	.....	10 15 0	10 15 0
11. Gardens' produce	209 7 3	209 7 3	11. Salaries of public offices ...	12,123 8 9	25,631 11 2	37,754 10 1
12. Stamp	6,783 9 3	6,783 9 3	12. Police ...	551 15 0	563 2 10	1,114 17 10
13. Rasoom (duty on unstamped paper)	1,769 15 0	1,769 15 0	13. Political charges ...	.....	9,450 0 0	9,450 0 0
14. Forests' produce	643 15 6	643 15 6	14. Educational Department ...	.....	1,536 7 2	1,536 7 2
15. Return	84 7 3	84 7 3	15. Old debts ...	1,04,367 13 5	1,536 7 2	1,05,903 10 7
16. Ferry collections	651 12 0	651 12 0	16. Miscellaneous ...	102 5 0	2,411 14 0	2,513 19 0
17. Mint	2,831 6 0	2,831 6 0	17. Pension ...	62 0 0	301 0 0	363 0 0
18. Sale of unserviceable State properties	6,452 5 3	6,452 5 3	18. Charity endowments ...	243 8 0	4,915 0 0	5,158 8 0
19. Interest and premium	6,203 15 0	6,203 15 0	19. Reward for destroying poisonous insects, &c. ...	.....	214 10 0	214 10 0
20. Deductions from salaries of officers on account of leave of absence.	4,231 5 5	4,231 5 5	20. His Highness Maharao's private expenditures ...	11,957 4 5	1,91,075 11 0	2,03,032 15 5
21. Municipal taxes	133 12 9	133 12 9	21. State charges ...	.....	32,037 15 3	32,037 15 3
22. Deposit	4,349 13 2	4,349 13 2	22. Seth Sumair Mull on account in part of his debt.	.....	70,633 0 0	70,633 0 0
23. Tribute from Jaghirdars	669 10 0	669 10 0				
24. Miscellaneous	1,943 9 2	1,943 9 2				
Total	2,56,250 11 0	5,45,003 13 0	8,01,253 14 0	Total	1,63,397 5 1	7,00,669 9 0	8,64,066 14 7
	Balance of 31st July 1874	...	01,070 11 0	Balance in hand on 31st December 1874	...	...	6,567 4 8
	Grand total	...	8,02,323 14 0	Grand total	...	...	8,64,015 3 3

KOTAH, }
The 21st January 1875.

(Sd.)

MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN,
Prime Minister, Kotah.

From—NAWAB MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN BAHADOOR, C.S.I., Prime Minister, Kotah,

To—CAPTAIN W. J. W. MUIR, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

IN accordance with your request I have the honor to submit a Report on the administration of the Kotah State for the past year.

2. The disordered condition of the country has already been so fully set forth in previous Reports, that it is only necessary for me to observe that Government was at last compelled to interfere, and in February 1874 I was appointed to administer the State.

3. The territory of Kotah is about 5,000 square miles in extent, and has a population estimated at about four and a half lakhs. Though the soil is rich and fertile, there is but a scanty supply of water; no canal irrigation; a limited number of tanks and wells being the only available means.

4. On assuming charge my first duty was to reconstitute the machinery of the State.

5. The previously existing 100 divisions were abolished, and the whole territory was divided into eight nizamuts or districts, which were again subdivided for purposes of revenue into 24 tehsils, and for purposes of Police into 27 thannahs, each with a separate officer. The duties and powers of the several officers were distinctly defined in Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Codes framed for their guidance. The nizam or district officer was made responsible for the entire administration of the subdivisions forming his district. In criminal cases within his cognizance he had powers of three months' imprisonment and Rupees 25 fine. On the civil side to suits not exceeding Rupees 300, each Court being publicly held.

6. Each thannah had, in addition to the village watchmen, its regular chowkees or post, for the watch and ward of the country and the protection of travellers. There were in all 431 of these, with a total of 2,512 men. For duty with each thannahdar 10 sowars and 14 sepoy of the regular troops were detailed.

7. The Police arrangements of the capital were placed under a Kotwal, who had to assist him in the duty a force of 250 Police and two Superintendents.

8. At the capital, Criminal, Civil, and Revenue Courts were established for the trial of cases beyond the powers of, and appeals from, the district officers.

9. The powers of the Foujdar or Criminal Magistrate extended to six months' imprisonment and Rupees 50 fine; that of the Civil Officer to a cognizance of all civil cases. The jail was placed under the former, and a scale of stamp duty established for civil suits.

10. In addition to these a Treasury, a Check, and an Account Court were established.

11. Finally, a Court of Appeal consisting of five members was established; their duty being to hear special appeals and appeals from the

Courts noted in paragraph 9; their judgment on special appeal being final where they agree with the Court of first instance, and first appellate Court in cases not exceeding the powers of the district officers, both civil and criminal. They also try heinous offences and pass sentence to the extent of their power (one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 100 or both). Appeals from the orders of the Appellate Court are referred to me, and their work generally of every description undergoes my own scrutiny and revision before it can be considered final. The business of the State was, for the purposes of work, divided into five departments, Judicial, Financial, Military, Charitable, and Foreign, over each was placed a member who had charge of preparing the preliminary proceedings for the purpose of laying them before the full Court, who refer to me for confirmation all cases above their powers, no individual member having been delegated with authority to pass final orders.

12. My own duties being briefly to hold Court daily in public, a portion of which time is exclusively devoted to hearing the grievances of petitioners, who are invited by a crier, to supervise and revise generally the work of the Appellate Court, and generally and specially that of all other grades on appeal reference or inspection of the periodical statements.

13. Such of the old officials as were found in any way capable were continued under the new administration.

14. The arrangements thus sketched were necessarily in a measure experimental, and they have on the whole worked well. It is necessary, however, to raise the salaries of many of the officials to place them above temptation, and this experience shows can be effected without impairing efficiency by reductions in the existing establishments.

15. Such data as there were to go on showed the income to be as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue	...	...	...	16,98,295
Customs	...	...	...	1,56,003
Mint	..	..	..	10,260
Nuzzerana	...	..	..	27,977
Other receipts	...	..	...	21,210
				<hr/>
Actual khalsa receipts		...	...	19,13,745
				<hr/>
Tribute received from Kotrees for payment to British Government and Jeypoor	...	..	..	31,398
Jaghires	...	..	...	2,54,213
Charitable grants	.	..	...	1,55,650
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	23,58,006
				<hr/>

16. The expenditure was found to be Rupees 27,26,374, and after an enquiry into the requirements of each department, reductions to the amount of Rupees 2,77,111 were with a view to relieve the State immediately effected. The future cost and establishment of each were then

carefully calculated and fixed. The reductions thus carried out and proposed are given in the following Table :—

	Previous.	Proposed.	Saving.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
His Highness' personal expenditure ...	6,62,417	1,75,000	4,87,417
Charity and religious grants ...	3,31,283	2,54,804	76,479
Army ...	5,98,832	4,25,608	1,73,224
Civil Establishment ...	2,51,721	1,95,516	56,205
Jaghire ...	2,12,139	1,91,568	20,571
Stables, &c. ...	93,882	39,877	54,005
Miscellaneous ...	1,76,982	1,51,910	25,072
Tribute to British Government and Jeypoor ...	3,99,118	3,99,118	...
Total ...	27,26,374	18,33,401	8,92,973

17. The expenditure thus calculated amounted to Rupees *13,52,630-9-6 and with an income as shown above at Rupees 19,13,745 was submitted for sanction as the Budget Estimate. It promised a surplus of nearly 5½ lakhs.

18. The Treasury on my assuming charge was found to contain Rupees 1,519, and it was absolutely necessary to obtain funds to meet immediate wants, such as the arrears of troops and establishments, without which reductions could not be effected. Sanction was obtained to the contraction of a loan of five lakhs to be taken as State necessities required, and to be repaid as money came into the Treasury. The loan account formed a sort of a current account. The total amount taken under these arrangements aggregated Rupees 10,64,757, which was exclusively applied to the liquidation of arrears of salaries and debts. At the end of March only Rupees 25,000 were due. This has since been liquidated, nor will a further loan be necessary. The interest at 6½ per cent. only came to Rupees 17,117.

19. Having thus detailed the arrangements made for putting the administration on a proper footing I proceed to give the year's results.

20. The following Table shows the work performed by the Criminal Court of the State from 21st February 1874 to 31st March 1875 :—

	Triable by Political Agent.	Heinous.	Petty.	Total.
Pending on 21st February 1874 ...	50	99	116	265
Since instituted ...	26	239	417	682
Total ...	76	338	533	917
Disposed of ...	36	327	522	885
Pending on 31st March 1875 ...	40	11	11	62

The 40 cases left untransmitted at the close of the year to the Political Agent's Court appear large, but in cases of this nature numerous references have to be made which entail delay.

21. The work performed by the Appellate Court on the criminal side is shown in the following Table :—

Cases appealed from or sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	Pending.
56	21	7	26	54	2

22. There has been comparatively little crime. The only crime at all prevalent was at one time dacoity. It was principally confined to the border districts of the State, where ingress and egress were easy. This has, however, it is hoped, received a check, and much information has been collected regarding the leaders and haunts of the gangs which it is trusted will prove of use.

Decrease in crime and greater security of life and property are bringing their own results, in the increased confidence of the people, and the impulse given to cultivation and trade.

23. The building forming the jail was found to be quite unadapted for the purpose, being confined and ill ventilated. Another building was accordingly selected, to which the prisoners were removed. They are now under proper discipline, and their diet is fixed and regular, labor is exacted from them, and some are being taught trades. The instruction, however, is only in its infancy. The following shows the prison register :—

IN JAIL ON 21ST FEBRUARY 1874.			Received up to 31st March 1875.	Grand total.	Released on expiration of sentence.	Transferred to Political Agent's Court.	Under sentence.	Under trial.	REMARKS.
Under sentence.	Under trial.	Total.							
26	37	63	294	357	126	53	139	39	

CIVIL JUSTICE.

24. The following Table shows the number of the civil suits pending, instituted, and disposed of during the period under review :—

	Pending in February 1874.	Since instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending on 31st March 1875.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Total.	
Suits exceeding Rupees 5,000 ...	7	14	21	5	4	3	12	9
Suits exceeding Rupees 1,000, but not exceeding Rupees 5,000 ...	16	14	30	17	4	8	29	1
Suits exceeding Rupees 300, but not exceeding Rupees 1,000 ...	21	167	188	98	3	82	183	6
Suits not exceeding Rupees 300 .	130	783	913	632	10	251	893	20

Besides the cases shown in this Statement eight were disposed of on review of judgment.

25. The results exhibited in the foregoing Table are satisfactory, as showing that the Civil Court is appreciated. The great majority of suits was for sums under Rupees 300, very few being for any large amount. This is in a measure attributable to the fact of the commercial classes being accustomed to redress; but as Kotah itself is a wealthy place, confidence in the working of the Courts will doubtless lead to their being resorted to. As yet the people too are hardly acquainted with the procedure which will account for the large number of cases struck off on default.

26. No appeals were preferred to the Civil Court from the decisions of the district officers, owing to the people hardly understanding the procedure.

27. The execution of decrees under the late Government was a dead-letter. The following is a Statement of the number of applications and executions for the period under report :—

Pending in February 1874.	Since instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				
			Wholly executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total.	Pending.
44	283	327	109	29	79	217	110

Of 49 men imprisoned in execution of decrees, only three remained in jail at close of March 1875.

In other words 33·33 per cent. were wholly, and 8·86 partially, executed, while 24·03 were struck off.

28. The following Table exhibits the appeals preferred to, and decided by, the Appellate Court on the civil side:—

	Pending in February 1874.	Since instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Pending at close of March 1875.
				Confirmed.	Reversed and modified.	Total.	
Exceeding Rupees 5,000 ..	1	7	8	3	4	7	1
Ditto Rupees 1,000, but not exceeding Rupees 5,000 ...	1	5	6	4	2	6	...
Ditto Rupees 300, but not exceeding Rupees 1,000 ...	...	14	14	7	4	11	3
Not exceeding Rupees 300 ...	6	38	44	18	22	40	4

The number of reversals is high.

29. A Schedule prescribing stamp fees was promulgated and enforced, the income from which has been Rupees 11,344. Under the previous administration fees, varying from 25 to 40 per cent. were levied on both parties and were not recovered in costs.

30. I append a Statement of the actual receipts and disbursements from the 25th February 1874 to the 31st March 1875:—

		Receipts. Rupees.	Disbursements. Rupees.
Arrears	...	2,28,364	9,79,723
Current	...	17,06,361	9,66,819
Total	...	19,34,725	19,46,542

The income is less than the estimate formed, but the year's receipts cannot be accepted as a criterion, owing to the fact that sanction to the reductions proposed was not received till the end of August, up to which time the receipts and expenses of the State continued as they were prior to the administration, *i.e.*, the land and other income remained in the hands in which they were previously. The same causes disturbed the expenditure. The expenses of the interior of the territory having been met from the income of the outlying districts according to the custom of the Raj, and not having been included in the sudder accounts. I hope that the correctness of the estimate will not only be borne out by the future, but will exceed it.

31. The land revenue, exclusive of arrears for the period under review, amounted to Rupees 13,22,253, or Rupees 3,76,000 less than was estimated. It must be borne in mind that the year under report must every way be considered an exceptional one, and under no circumstances

can it form our future precedent. We could scarcely arrive at the proper mark, unless I adopt the plan of giving a Return from 1st August 1874 to 15th July 1875, being 11½ months of the Kotah financial year.

		Receipts. Rupees.		Disbursements. Rupees.	
Arrears	1,21,220 9 0	Probable Estimate for Kotah financial year.	
Current	19,73,668 10 10	12,62,417 4 5	
Total		...	20,94,889 3 10		

The latter 3½ months of the period for which I give the above Return have no connection whatsoever with the year under review, but it would scarcely be proper for me to submit my Report for the first official year of the Kotah administration, and keep the financial condition of Kotah a mystery, and expect the Government to wait another year before the state of the land revenue even could be solved. During the 11½ months of the financial year Rupees 16,01,489-9-6 have been realized on account of revenue for the year, and Rupees 1,21,220-9-0 on account of arrears, making a total of Rupees 17,22,710-2-6 on account of revenue, besides Rupees 3,72,179-1-4 on account of income under other heads, or a grand total of Rupees 20,94,889-3-10, the net amount that came into the Treasury, while I have yet the half month of July of the financial year before me to realize whatever I can.

32. The grand total of Rupees 20,94,789-3-10 does not include the income realized and credited in the Treasury by sale of unserviceable State property, &c., or in other words, items that do not constitute a regular annual income.

33. The item under the head expenditure of all description to the end of July 1875. The Budget Estimate was Rupees 13,52,630-9-6, and the present is Rupees 12,62,417-4-5, or Rupees 90,213-5-1 less, the saving having been effected on account of the entire miscellaneous items not having been spent, and also savings of salary of offices that remained vacant.

34. My desire to remove the cloud that veiled the Budget Estimates is my only apology for introducing receipts and expenditure foreign to the official year into this Report. The current official year will carry its own changes, and increase or decrease whatever may happen.

35. It must not be considered that the Rupees 16,01,489-9-6 realized on account of revenue comprises the whole amount for the year, but the balance outstanding on account of this very year will be realized after credit is given to the cultivators and others for village expenses, &c., according to the custom of the Raj, and after the end of July the exact state of affairs will be known.

36. An impetus has been given to cultivation by the grant at reduced rates for three years of all new land brought under the plough, and it is estimated that some 20,000 beegahs more than usual have been cultivated during the year.

37. The enquiry into the debts has almost been completed. The claims under this head amount to about 84 lakhs, but the manner in which loans were raised under the late *régime* and the known collusion

which existed between the lenders and the officials make it very necessary they should be thoroughly sifted.

38. At an early date the services of Moonshee Neeaz Ahmud, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, were applied for, for the carrying out of a land settlement for 10 or 12 years; owing to the difficulty in the way of his transfer he has only now joined, and is engaged in the necessary preliminaries for commencing work directly the rains were over.

39. The custom dues levied throughout the State were everywhere different, and all oppressive. They have been wholly revised and one uniform rate established.

40. The former and present strength and cost of the troops is shown in the following Table:—

		Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total	Expenses.
Former	...	529	759	7,064	8,352	5,98,832
Present	...	350	700	4,690	5,740	4,25,609
Decrease	...	179	59	2,374	2,612	1,73,223

41. Under the head public works a sum of Rupees 33,000 was entered in the Budget. Some further macadamized roads have been made at the capital and the principal country lines smoothed.

42. The sanitary condition of the city of Kotah was notorious. Every endeavour has been made to improve the state of matters, but the inhabitants are so wedded to their former uncleanly habits, and look on the enforcement of the most ordinary rules of decency and cleanliness as tyranny, that it is not easy work.

43. Rewards have been offered for the destruction of wild beasts and venomous reptiles, and Rupees 434 have been paid under this head; 16 carnivorous animals and 1,736 venomous reptiles having been destroyed.

44. The dispensary under Hospital Assistant Kunya Lall has worked well. A total of 4,890 cases were treated during the year. Vaccination also was as formerly carried on in the city, but is not appreciated by the people.

45. The Raj School existed in little more than name. It has now been started on a regular system with English, Persian, and Hindee teachers. There are 82 boys learning Hindee, 15 Sanskrit, 75 Persian and Urdu, and English 51.

46. In conclusion, I beg to express the gratitude that I feel for the cordial support given me by the British Government in the performance of the onerous and responsible duties for which I was chosen, and that I may be permitted to state that the Report itself shows in detail that the difficulties have been removed, and a clear path paved, which, if properly kept up and travelled on, will bring about its own beneficial results by unburdening the State of its heavy liabilities.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

No. 362, dated Bhurtpoor, 29th May 1875.

From—CAPT. H. B. ABBOTT, Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the past year.

BHURTPOOR.

2. *General remarks on the rainfall, harvests, and health.*—The year 1874-75 has been a favorable one in the great essentials of prosperity, harvests, rainfall, and health. The rains having set in early great hopes were entertained of a good khureef harvest, but these hopes were not destined to be realized, the harvest when gathered in proving much below the average owing, it is said, to overflowing and blights. However, the steady prices which prevailed throughout the year would seem to indicate an exceptionally good out-turn of the spring crops. The total rainfall, which amounted to 33.81 inches, was much above the average. A heavy fall which took place in February much developed the winter crops and essentially contributed to the abundance which prevailed. There has been no epidemic, but as usual malarious fever prevailed in the months of August, September, and October.

3. *Birth and death of Maharaja's daughter.*—In September 1874 His Highness the Maharaja lost a little daughter born the previous May.

4. *Visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.*—In December last His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, paid the Maharaja a visit at his capital, and His Highness was among the Rajpootana Chiefs present at the Viceregal reception at Delhi.

5. *Subscription to the Bengal Famine Relief.*—The Maharaja liberally subscribed Rupees 2,000 to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, for which His Highness received the thanks of Government.

6. *Donation to the Mayo College.*—Rupees 25,000, the balance of His Highness' subscription of Rupees 50,000 to the Mayo College, has been paid up, and the Maharaja has also remitted Rupees 7,150 for the building of the Bhurtpoor Boarding-house at the College, the plans and estimate for which he approved of.

7. Two matters of great importance to this State have been under the consideration of Government.

8. *Re-distribution of water supply from the Rooparel.*—On one of these questions, the re-distribution of water supply from the river Rooparel of Ulwur, Government decided that matters should remain as they are.

9. *The Ramghur Bund question.*—The construction of a bund across the Bangunga river at Ramghur in Jeypoor, the second question, is still partially unsettled, but in accordance with Government desire endeavours are being made to get the two States of Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor to agree

to conditions under which alone Bhurtpoor is to claim for future unforeseen loss, by which it is hoped the very undesirable result of the abandonment of the project by Jeypoor may be averted.

10. *Railway.*—At the end of the year the Rajpootana State Railway line was the scene of some accidents caused by trains coming across wild cattle wandering about the line. These accidents were fortunately unattended with loss of life or limb, but their occurrence led to correspondence on the subject of the fencing of the line between this Office and the Traffic Manager, copy of which was submitted for your information.

11. Crime within the Railway limits subordinate to this Agency has been very little and not of a heinous nature. There were no civil suits.

12. *His Highness invited to become a subscriber to the scheme for Light Railways in the North-Western Provinces, declines for reasons given.*—His Highness was invited by the North-Western Provinces Government to become a subscriber to a Light Railway from Hattras *via* Muttra to Bhurtpoor. His Highness, though allowing the project was likely to be profitable, declined to participate in it, as he observed his State could not bear the fresh loss in customs dues and the Bhurtpoor salt trade which would be occasioned by the extension of Railway in his territory.

13. *Working of the Foreign Extradition Act XI of 1872.*—There have been seven cases tried by the Political Agent under the Extradition Act, with the following results: three fell through for want of evidence, in three the defendants received punishment, and one was compounded.

14. Only one Bhurtpoor subject has been made over for trial by the Court of the Magistrate of Muttra on a charge of abduction.

15. *Border affrays.*—There have been two serious cases of border affray between villagers of this State and those of the British district of Muttra, the same villages being engaged in both. In the first instance the villagers of Nagra of Muttra were accused of having attacked Naraina of Bhurtpoor, and having killed one and wounded another Bhurtpoor villager. Six of the accused villagers were forwarded here by the Muttra Magistrate on the warrant of the Political Agent, but were released by the Political Agent under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Explanation 2, as no sufficient grounds were found for committing them; and rewards were advertised for the capture of three other Nagra villagers at large, both in Bhurtpoor territory and the Muttra District, but up to the present time the three accused have not been apprehended.

16. *Nagra vs. Naraina.*—The second case is said by Bhurtpoor to have arisen out of the bad blood occasioned by the first. In this instance there are charges and counter-charges, the Nagra people and police accused the Naraina people of stealing cattle and of confining and much ill-treating one of their number, as also detaining a Head Constable of Police and taking from him his horse, sword, and uniform. The Naraina villagers retorted by accusing the Nagra villagers of attacking their village (assisted by men of two other Muttra villages)

at night armed with deadly weapons and wounding two of them. The case was enquired into by the Durbar Courts with the result of one of the Nahra villagers being imprisoned for rioting, he having been apprehended in Bhurtpoor territory. I refrain from making further remarks on this case, as orders have just been received for further most searching enquiry into the circumstances of the whole case.

17. *Sawuntghur vs. certain villages of Pergunnah Baseree in Dholepoor.*—The inhabitants of three or four Dholepoor villages were accused by the villagers of Sawuntghur of Bhurtpoor of attacking them in a body consisting of about 40 men, which resulted in the wounding of several persons on either side. A meeting of officials of both States on the spot was arranged, and a report was received from the Bhurtpoor Durbar that the meeting had had no result, but as yet information has not been received from Dholepoor by which it could be ascertained what action that State has taken, and what views it entertains as to the result of that action: the matter is still the subject of frequent reference to the Political Agent.

18. There are two other such cases of border affray pending between the States of Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor. One of them is before the Jeypoor Panchayat, but no decision has as yet been passed regarding it.

19. *Demarcation of Boundaries.*—The demarcation of boundaries with the British districts is progressing satisfactorily. I know of only one unimportant dispute with the Agra district, which moreover promises to be speedily settled. In the Muttra District the Settlement Officer has applied for boundary stones from the Bhurtpoor quarries, and there are hopes of all these boundary marks (about 243) being ready and placed before the rains.

20. With the exception of one border dispute with Ulwur and 11 other minor ones, and one between Kerowlee and Jeypoor, these States have no other boundary case with the other Native States or British districts around.

21. *New Revenue Settlement.*—The new land revenue settlement referred to in former Reports as being in progress has now been fairly started with an increased income of Rupees 3,26,382 to the State revenue.

22. *Question of Police jurisdiction over Bād and Bhainsa, two outlying villages of Bhurtpoor.*—Renewed and frequent robberies on the Agra and Muttra road led to the North-Western Provinces Government pointing out the disadvantage of a separate Police jurisdiction within the limits of two outlying Bhurtpoor villages, and recommending the Police arrangements of the entire route being placed under the one, British Government, control.

The Government of India however decided not to propose this change to His Highness the Maharaja, but instructed the Political Agent to inform His Highness that Government had been addressed by the North-Western Provinces Government on the subject of the insecurity of this portion of the road, and that it behoved His Highness to keep a vigilant Police on that Section. In all other parts of the State I understand the Police have kept up their character of general efficiency.

23. *Communications*.—The roads around and near the capital are in fair repair, as is the road between Bhurtpoor and Deeg. That between Deeg and the Ulwur border is not so good. I have had no opportunity yet of seeing the other roads. The earthwork of a new road between the Agency and the line of Railway and bridges along it are ready, the road will be kankared after the rains. The Maharaja is having a road constructed between Sewar, his place of residence here, and a point on the Deeg road, which will lessen to some extent the distance between Deeg and Sewar.

21. *Medical*.—The number of cases treated amounted to 66,374 at a total cost of Rupees 10,105, Vaccination cost Rupees 2,239: total number vaccinated 23,326, of which 20,493 were successful cases.

25. *Durbar Returns*.—The Durbar Returns are for Sumbut 1930 (i. e., A.D. 1873-74), with the exception of the financial Statement, which is for Sumbut 1929 (1872-73).

26. *Courts*.—The working of the Criminal Courts seems very satisfactory, the cases pending are few and less than half the number undisposed of the year before.

27. The Civil Courts have had more to dispose of than the previous year and have fewer cases pending.

28. *Trade Customs*.—The dues realized on imports show an increase of Rupees 22,051-8-1: the great cause of this is represented to be Sambhur salt, which yielded nearly Rupees 18,000 more; this no doubt was mainly attributable to the Railway which opening to Dowsa of Jeypoor in April 1874 ran for 4½ months in this year, and it would appear Sambhur salt then began to compete with Bhurtpoor salt on its own ground.

29. The exports on the other hand show a decrease of Rupees 11,879-14-1: this was due to the failure of the cotton crops destroyed by severe frosts.

The exports of grain were three times as much as the amount imported.

30. The through traffic yielded Rupees 45,427-1-3 less: here the effect of the State Railway on the transit dues of this State would seem to appear. Sambhur salt, which ran through on the line for four and a half months, lessened the State's dues during the year by Rupees 40,326-13-3.

31. Internal traffic shows an increase of Rupees 9,562-12-8: the trade in grain was the chief cause.

32. The net result is a decrease of Rupees 25,689-10-10 as compared with the customs receipts of the year before.

33. *Salt manufacture and State receipts therefrom*.—A comparative Statement for the years 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, exhibiting the number of salt works, the total out-turn, the amount sold, the State income, and the receipts of the manufactures for each year, is attached.

34. Comparing the last year with the year before, the salt works had decreased by one-fifth, the total out-turn by not quite a fourth, the amount sold had increased by one-tenth, but its value was less.

35. The falling off in manufacture is ascribed to increase of cost combined with decrease of value, the former being due to scarcity of

kankar (with which the pans are lined), dearness of fuel, and want of labor, the last having its origin in the railway works.

The lessened out-turn may have been partly caused by the previous very heavy rains in addition to the smaller works.

36. The sales, though larger, as stated above, were effected only by a lowering of the price, and if it be a fact that the cost of manufacture had risen, these sales must have been made at a loss. The figures in the Statement give the following result as the price of the salt for the three years :—

				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1871-72	...	...	...	0 10 9 per maund.
1872-73	...	...	...	0 10 3 "
1873-74	...	...	...	0 7 10 "

The fall in price is said to have been caused by the increased competition of Sambhur salt and a great influx of Sultanpuree and Panga salts from the Punjab and the Lower Provinces into the North-Western markets.

37. With the smaller out-turn the State share fell, and though it realized a little more from the land owing to increased assessment under the settlement just completed (a mistaken move it would appear) and obtained increased duty with the increased sales, the State income on the whole fell off by rather more than Rupees 10,000.

38. *Education*.—During the year 38 new schools were opened, and 19 schools were closed. The total number of scholars remained about the same, and 39 students received appointments under the Raj. The expenditure has slightly increased.

39. *Financial Statement*.—Not least in importance, but certainly last as to date, is the financial Statement, which shows the receipts and expenditure for 1872-73 or Sumbut 1299.

40. *Receipts*.—The land revenue under both heads has an increase of over two lakhs, the former settlement was then in force; these increased receipts are therefore due to balances of former years recovered.

41. The decreased receipts from salt are put down to the influence of increased cost of labor due to railway works then in progress, and to the mismanagement of the Tehsildar in charge of the department.

42. The fall in customs receipts is due to dull trade, the reason for which is not forthcoming.

43. The receipts from "loans" are recoveries from advances of pay made to Durbar servants.

44. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure under the head of salt is more by Rupees 4,544; the previous year's expenditure is, however, included in this.

45. There is a curious item in these salt payments, it is a charitable grant to the Brahmins of Bhurtpoor, who assemble at the works to receive presents in the name of the Sambhur Devi Goddess, with what object I have not yet ascertained.

46. The customs' expenses appear to have lessened by nearly Rupees 9,000, but this is accounted for by charitable allowances, which used to be entered under this head, being transferred to their own proper heading.

KEROWLEE.

53. *State of crops and general health.*—The past year has been a moderately fair one, the crops average, and the general health has been good.

54. *Maharaja visits Agra, May 1874, and Delhi in March 1875.*—The year is a memorable one for the Chief himself, as it introduced him to new scenes and the wonders of modern civilization. In May 1874 His Highness visited Agra with the Political Agent, and in March last he was present at Delhi to take part with other Chiefs of Rajpootana in paying and receiving friendly visits from His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Chief returned to his home pleased with his reception and much impressed with the many new sights and experiences.

55. *Subscribes to Bengal Relief Fund.*—His Highness subscribed according to his means to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

56. *Financial Statement.*—The State Returns for Sumbut 1930 or A.D. 1873-74 are appended—the Financial Statement.

Receipts.—The total receipts are less than those of the year previous by rather more than Rupees 27,500. The chief item of decrease is under land revenue, which is Rupees 43,100 less than the year before, and Rupees 67,100 less than the year before that; the Durbur has been addressed more than once to assign a cause for this, but to this date no reply has been received. The customs receipts have also fallen owing to stagnation of trade said to be caused by the low price of cereals. On the other hand, the receipts from Stamped Paper and Civil Court Fees have nearly doubled, and the amount of repaid advances is considerably larger than the receipts of the year before. The loans from local Bankers includes a sum of Rupees 43,000 borrowed for the late Maharaja's widow, but excluding this sum, the loan this year is greater than the year before and much larger than that for 1871-72.

57. *Expenditure.*—The disbursement, on most of the principal items are decidedly less, but the sum spent on festivals and the private expenses of the Chief has more than doubled the sum so expended the year previous, but I fancy that under this head have been included the expenses of the female apartments regarding which I had asked the Durbar for information as the item did not appear in the accounts: the Durbar reply has not been received. Rupees 41,330 have been spent in payment of local loans contracted the year before, this is Rupees 4,000 more than was laid out in 1872-73. The travelling expenses of the Chief added Rupees 10,500 to the expenditure. The total expenditure is less than that of 1872-73 by about Rupees 28,600, and the result of the year's transactions is a surplus of Rupees 2,722-13-9, a larger one than that of the previous year.

58. *Trade.*—There is no return of the year previous to compare this with, but compared with that of two years previous, the imports have fallen off considerably, the exports almost as much, the through traffic shows a slight increase, and the internal traffic has lessened. The net result, after deduction of cost of collection (which latter is much less), shows the State to have derived an income, Rupees 11,000, less than in Sumbut 1928 or 1871-72.

59. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The number of civil cases undisposed of, though less than the year previous, is still very high.

60. The pending criminal cases are not many: the work of that Court is a greater improvement on its efforts two years before, *i.e.*, Sumbut 1928.

61. *School.*—This is the first Return on this head sent in by the Durbar; it shows a total attendance of 87. Twenty-one boys learn English, 40 Persian, and 26 Hindee. Only three of the boys are Rajpoots, and there are 18 Mahomedans. In English the outlines of Indian History and Geography are taught in addition to simple reading.

62. *Government Loan.*—In December last the State paid into the Agra Treasury the sum of Rupees 25,000, the balance due on the Government loan; a further sum of Rupees 30,294-9-8 is still due as interest on above the loan. The Durbar has been addressed to remit this sum.

63. *Changes in the personnel of the Agency.*—The *personnel* of this Agency has lately undergone more than one change.

Transfer of Captain Roberts.—In March Captain Roberts having been appointed to the Cantonment Magistracy of Morar was succeeded by Captain Muir, who shortly afterwards was appointed to the Harowtee Agency, Dr. Compigne, the Agency Surgeon, then held charge till the 1st of this month when I received over charge from him.

64. *Dr. Spencer proceeds on furlough, succeeded by Dr. Compigne.*—Dr. Spencer, the Agency Surgeon, proceeded on furlough to Europe last month. He was succeeded by Dr. Compigne.

65. *Concluding Remarks.*—In concluding, I regret the late date on which this Report is submitted; for some reasons the Durbars were late in sending in their Returns, and when received they were found faulty and without any explanatory notes: in getting these corrected there was further delay, though Mr. Panthome did his part zealously.

My very recent arrival here must be my excuse for the sketchiness of this Report.

*List of Appendices to the Eastern States Annual Administration Report
for 1874-75.*

A.—Meteorological Statement for 1874-75.

B1.—Comparative Statement of prices current at Bhurtpoor during 1873-74 and 1874-75.

C2.—Statement of Criminal work performed by the Bhurtpoor Courts during Sumbut 1930 or 1873-74.

D3.—Ditto Civil ditto ditto.

E4.—Bhurtpoor Trade Return for ditto.

F5.—Comparative Statement showing the income derived from Customs by the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbuts 1929 and 1930, or 1870-73 and 1873-74.

G6.—Comparative Statement showing the out-turn and sale of Bhurtpoor salt and the revenue derived therefrom during Sumbuts 1928, 1929, and 1930, or from 1871-72 to 1873-74.

H7.—Bhurtpoor School Return for Sumbut 1930, or 1873-74.

I8.—Bhurtpoor Financial Statement for Sumbut 1929, or 1872-73.

J9.—Bhurtpoor Jail Return for 1873-74.

K1.—Kerowlee Financial Statement for Sumbut 1930, or 1873-74.

L2.—Kerowlee Trade Return for 1873-74.

M3.—Statement of Criminal and Civil work performed by the Kerowlee Courts during 1873-74.

N4.—Kerowlee School Return for 1873-74.

O5.—Kerowlee Jail Return for 1873-74.

A.

*Return of Rainfall and temperature at Bhurtpoor during the year
1874-75.*

					TEMPERATURE.			Rainfall, inches.
					Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	
April	1874	...	...	...	91·36	81·20	86·28	
May	"	...	...	...	96·87	89·09	92·98	·61
June	"	...	...	...	96·10	89·50	92·80	3·70
July	"	...	...	...	89·13	85·00	87·06	7·35
August	"	...	...	...	87·28	82·67	84·97	16·88
September	"	...	...	...	88·43	83·53	85·98	3·27
October	"	...	...	...	90·87	77·25	84·06	·10
November	"	...	...	...	77·96	67·56	72·76	
December	"	...	...	...	69·33	59·55	62·44	
January	1875	...	...	...	67·80	58·42	63·11	
February	"	...	...	...	70·29	62·80	66·55	1·90
March	"	...	...	...	88·30	78·81	83·55	
Total for the year					...	...	...	33·81

BHURTPOOR, } (Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,
The 29th May 1875. } Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

B1.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Bhurtpoor during the year 1873-74 and 1874-75.

MONTH.	1873-74.				1874-75.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
April ...	...	17 8	24 0	...	16 0	26 8	18 0	25 14
May ...	17 8	24 0	20 0	21 8	18 0	26 0	16 0	26 8
June ...	15 8	20 0	18 0	18 8	19 8	27 4	14 0	27 8
July ...	15 12	20 12	17 0	18 12	18 12	27 0	17 0	27 8
August ...	13 12	17 8	16 0	16 4	19 0	27 0	19 0	27 8
September ...	13 12	17 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	18 0	31 8
October ...	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	33 0	20 8	32 8
November ...	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	31 0
December ...	15 8	20 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	31 0	28 0	32 0
January ...	15 8	20 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	29 8	26 0	31 0
February ...	15 4	20 0	18 0	18 2	20 0	31 0	28 0	32 0
March ...	13 2	17 0	16 0	15 10	20 8	31 8	25 0	32 8

C2.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	Appeals	3	61	64	58	6
2	Ditto ditto	Original	115	2,231	2,346	2,320	26
3	Courts Subordinate	Ditto	29	3,609	3,698	3,672	26
4	Magistrate of Deeg	Appeals	1	26	27	27	...
5	Ditto ditto	Original	14	1,807	1,821	1,804	17
6	Courts Subordinate	Ditto	25	1,012	1,037	1,030	7
	Total	...	187	9,706	9,893	9,811	82

BHURTPOOR, }
The 29th May 1875. }

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,
Offg. Polll. Agent, Eastern States,
Rajpootana.

D3.

Statement showing the work performed in the Civil Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874.

Number.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor ...	Appeals.	14	44	58	53	5	
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original.	11	245	256	248	8	
3	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto.	38	965	1,003	961	42	
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals.	2	42	44	42	2	
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original.	10	303	313	304	9	
6	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto.	7	486	493	485	8	
	Total ...	.....	82	2,085	2,167	2,093	74	

E4.

Statement showing the trade of Bhurtpoor for Sumbut 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874.

Description of traffic.				Customs duty.			REMARKS.
				Rs.	a.	p.	
Imports	...	...	...	88,181	10	7½	
Exports	..	...	...	25,365	12	1	
Through traffic	...	...	...	53,163	4	2½	
Internal trade	..	...	..	63,810	0	5½	
Total				2,30,520	11	4	
Bhurtpoor salt mostly exports	...	...	...	2,29,721	7	0	
Grand total				4,60,242	2	4	
Deduct cost of collection	...	...	...	50,995	8	0	
Balance credited to Treasury				4,09,246	10	4	

BHURTPOOR, } (Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,
 The 29th May 1875. } Offg. Poll. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

F5.

Comparative Statement showing the income derived from Customs by the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1929 and 1930, or for 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Description of Traffic.	Revenue realized in Sumbut 1929.		Revenue realized in S. M. B. 1930.		In 1930.		Increase.		EXPLANATIONS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. l. s. p.	Rs. l. s. p.	Rs. l. s. p.	Rs. l. s. p.	
Imports	68,127 2 6	68,127 2 6	68,127 2 6	68,127 2 6	22,054 9 1	22,054 9 1			There was a total decrease of Rs. 1,691-5-6 in the following items:— Cotton Rs. 3,663-4-6; metals Rs. 513-4-1; tobacco Rs. 513-4-1; and an increase of Rs. 20,116-0-7 thereby. Sugar Rs. 22,557-1-2; jaggery Rs. 210-4-9; allspice Rs. 324-15-0; clover Rs. 116-10-0; piece goods Rs. 671-12-3; oils Rs. 1,116-0-4; ghee Rs. 578-7-7; Sambhar salt Rs. 17,700-10-0; grain Rs. 12,483-1-1; cotton Rs. 173-12-7; sandalwood Rs. 67-11-2. In other words, a net increase of Rs. 22,054-9-1 over the previous year.
Exports	57,225 13 5	57,225 13 5	57,225 12 1	57,225 12 1	11,573 11 6	11,573 11 6			
Produce trade	64,750 5 5	64,750 5 5	64,750 4 2	64,750 4 2	13,127 1 1	13,127 1 1			Total decrease of Rs. 2,062-11-5.—Cotton Rs. 1,660-11-0; metals Rs. 1,037-1-1; tobacco Rs. 1,037-1-1; jaggery Rs. 2,994-12-0; oil Rs. 116-5-0; ghee Rs. 20,116-0-7; allspice Rs. 671-12-3; Sambhar salt Rs. 10,320-13-1; sandalwood Rs. 116-10-0; and a total increase of Rs. 1,797-0-11. Sugar Rs. 2,107-5-11; oils Rs. 55-11-0; grain 11,614-1-1; and piece goods Rs. 671-12-3; or a net decrease of Rs. 15,427-1-4.
Internal trade	58,215 3 10	58,215 3 10	61,810 0 11	61,810 0 11	25,532 9 4	25,532 9 4			Total decrease of Rs. 5,694-6-11.—Cotton Rs. 4,311-12-3; tobacco Rs. 1,037-1-1; oil Rs. 1,037-1-1; ghee Rs. 3,663-4-6; allspice Rs. 671-12-3; and a total increase of Rs. 15,523-11-4. Sugar Rs. 19,413-11; allspice Rs. 1,034-1; piece goods Rs. 671-12-3; oils Rs. 1,116-0-4; grain Rs. 11,614-1-1; sandalwood Rs. 67-11-2; or a net increase of Rs. 9,515-12-4.
Total	2,55,210 6 2	2,55,210 11 6	2,55,210 11 6	2,55,210 11 6	57,754 13 7	57,754 13 7	31,617 4 9		Abstract.—Decrease—Metals Rs. 671-12-3; sugar Rs. 2,107-5-11; ghee Rs. 714-1-4; cotton Rs. 3,663-4-6; tobacco Rs. 1,160-11-0; allspice Rs. 671-12-3; cotton Rs. 1,037-1-1; oil Rs. 1,037-1-1; jaggery Rs. 2,994-12-0; sandalwood Rs. 116-10-0; and a total increase of Rs. 1,797-0-11. Decrease—Sugar Rs. 3,794-12-3; allspice Rs. 1,191-4-10; oil Rs. 1,116-0-4; piece goods Rs. 671-12-3; oils Rs. 1,116-0-4; ghee Rs. 578-7-7; Sambhar salt Rs. 17,700-10-0; grain Rs. 12,483-1-1; cotton Rs. 173-12-7; sandalwood Rs. 67-11-2; or a net decrease of Rs. 2,163-10-10 over the income of the previous year.

BHURTPOOR, }
The 29th May 1875.

(Sd.) H. B. ANNOTT, Capt.,
Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

G6.

Comparative Statement showing the out-turn and sale of khari salt and the revenue derived therefrom by the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1928, 1929, and 1930, or from A.D. 1871-72 to 1873-74, inclusive.

Year.	Number of storage pits.	Number of salt works.	Number of salt pans	Amount of salt manufactured during the year.	Amount sold during the year.	INCOME REALIZED BY DURBAR							INCOME REALIZED BY RYOTS.			Total revenue derived from the manufacture of the commodity.
						State share	Revenue derived from land.	Duty levied at one anna per maund	Charitable and other petty dues.	Aggregate income of the State.	Account of share	Porquissies and other dues.	Aggregate income of the ryots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sumbat 1928 (1871-72) ... }	50	1,108	20,653	1,690,662 33 60,695 Tons	1,099,192 12 39,257 Tons	1,91,024 11 0	16,037 11 0	87,123 9 3	34,031 8 3	93,223 117 11 0	5,51,339 14 0	10,633 7 9	5,67,973 0 0	8,90,691 2 3	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sumbat 1929 (1872-73) ... }	50	1,261	25,033	1,799,014 30 62,072 Tons	1,004,721 20 35,853 Tons	1,05,679 1 9	15,835 2 6	77,664 5 0	31,409 4 0	92,907 13 3	4,70,003 1 0	9,722 2 9	4,80,000 3 0	7,50,698 1 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sumbat 1930 (1873-74) ... }	20	1,024	25,330	1,207,454 30 19,635 Tons	1,115,542 81 39,841 Tons	1,41,105 0 0	17,802 15 0	59,456 0 6	33,107 4 0	2,80,631 10 0	4,05,350 1 3	9,710 12 3	4,15,000 13 0	6,95,692 7 6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total ..	120	3,753	71,913	4,712,132 13 169,382 Tons	3,219,456 14 111,991 Tons	4,97,809 0 3	49,675 13	3,25,074 4 0	99,448 0 9	99,997 3 0	14,30,659 1 0	30,069 0 0	14,72,724 7 9	23,72,391 10 9	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Bhurtpoor,
The 29th May 1875.

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,

Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

18.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1929, or from 20th Sept. 1872 to 13th Sept. 1873.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Amount. Rs. a. p.		Amount. Rs. a. p.
Land revenue	16,52,943 2 0	Land revenue	1,53,129 11 3
Other items of Income from Pergunnahs	4,61,211 11 3	Salt	13,436 8 3
Salt	2,62,323 3 9	Customs	37,569 15 9
Customs	2,67,017 2 6	Administration and Public Departments	76,411 6 3
Administration and Public Departments	31,891 8 3	Public Works Department	48,422 8 3
Public Works Department	7,527 6 9	Birth of the heir-apparent	& 43 G. M.
Mint	8,253 3 0	Religions and charitable grants	1,01,072 11 6
Birth of the heir-apparent	40,301 13 9	Pensions	99,900 2 6
	& 16 G. M.	Education	18,697 12 9
		Medical Services	19,414 15 9
		Stationary	16,036 1 3
		Foreign Services	3,143 11 0
		Civil List	17,389 10 3
		Army	1,60,856 12 3
		Police	7,40,231 13 0
			1,12,619 7 0
		Other Darbar Establishments.	
		Toshakhana	71,188 8 0
		Clothing Establishment	& 150 G. M.
		Workshops	82,471 15 9
		Tunthing Establishment	73,932 15 0
		Stables	52,893 3 0
		Ballcock shed	1,01,830 1 6
		Gardens	19,665 4 0
		Hunting Establishment	26,270 12 3
		Others not included above	15,982 8 0
		Miscellaneous	18,752 13 6
			56,951 10 9
			& 30 G. M.
Total	27,30,671 4 0	Total	29,80,595 0 0
	& 73 G. M.		& 223 G. M.
Receipts of Doorhi Villages	2,07,377 0 3	Expenditure on Doorhi	3,61,949 6 9
Advances to cultivators	& 2 G. M.	Advances to cultivators	& 2 G. M.
Loans	23,003 12 0	Loans	22,491 3 0
	86,200 11 0		1,01,541 12 0
	& 123 G. M.		30,75,553 5 9
			& 225 G. M.
Grand total	31,03,166 5 0	Difference of receipts over expenditure	32,602 15 3
	& 193 G. M.		31,03,166 5 0
		Grand total	& 225 G. M.

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,
Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

BHURTPPOOR,
The 29th May 1875.

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Kl.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for Sumbut 1930, or from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
	Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Balance of previous year	Charitable allowances ..	...	8,904	7 0
Income of Crown lands	Balance of pay for last year to army, civil list, foreign	...	41,160	11 9
Petty items of income from lands and balances of previous	services, and other fixed establishments	...	1,87,919	5 0
Tribute paid for jaghire lands	Pay for present year "	...	45,516	1 0
Customs	Commissariat	...	24,193	4 6
From the fair of Kailajee	Toshakhana, including purchases of jewellery and other	...	7,798	5 9
Fines for absences	miscellaneous goods	...	12,897	4 3
Sale of Stamp Papers and Civil Court fees	Purchase of clothing, &c.	...	54,404	15 6
Repayment of advances	Public works, stables, &c.	...	1,974	10 0
Miscellaneous	Money spent on festivals, &c., and private expenses of	...	1,629	0 0
Loans from city bankers	Chief	...	25,143	11 6
Deposits	Advances to Darbar servants	...	41,331	2 0
Gardens	" to cultivators	...	2,718	10 0
	Repayment of Government loan	...	1,038	0 0
	" from city banker contracted during previous	...	10,581	14 9
	year	...		
	Customs	...		
	Unadjusted balances	...		
	Travelling expenses of Chief	...		
Total	...	4,69,984 4 9			Total	4,67,261 7 0
					Difference of receipts over expenditure	2,722 13 9
Grand total	...	4,69,984 4 9			Grand total	4,69,984 4 9

BHURTPUR.

The 29th May 1875.

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, *Capt.*,

Offg. Politi. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

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N4.

Kerowlee School Return for Sumbut 1930, or from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874.

1.	2.	3.							4.	5.		6.	7.	
No.	Class of education.	STUDENTS' CASTE.							Total attendance.	RESIDENCE.		Subjects of study.	REMARKS.	
		Rajpoots.	Brahmins.	Bunthas.	Khatris.	Khetrees.	Goonars and other castes.	Mahomedan.		Kerowlee.	Out Stations.			
1	English ...	...	6	7	5	1	2	...	21	12	9	Outlines of Indian History ... Ditto ditto Geography. Fourth Book of Reading.	...	Column gives the higher branches of study only.
2	Persian ...	...	3	5	9	1	3	18	40	32	8	<i>Prose.</i> Abul Fazl, ahardanish, Insha-khalifa, Insha-Madhorum, Ruknat Alungir, Gulistan, and Masdar-i-Fatuz.		
3	Hindee ...	...	9	12	...	...	3	2	26	26	...	<i>Poetry.</i> Sekundarnama, Yusuf Zafakha, Diwan Ghani. and Bostan. Sava Bilas, Premnagar, Birbilas, Balundes, Amar-kos, Rajnit, and Baitalpachisi.		
TOTAL ...		3	16	24	14	2	8	20	87	70	17			

BHURTOOR.

The 29th May 1875.

(Sd.)

H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,

Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

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ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 257, dated 12th May 1875.

From—MAJOR P. W. POWLETT, Political Agent, Ulwur,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report, Ulwur, for the year 1874-75.

In April 1874 I relieved the Political Agent, Major Cadell.

From the beginning of May to the end of July I was absent on privilege leave, during which time Captain Abbott, Officiating Settlement Officer, was in Political charge of the State.

The year has been an eventful one, and I will very briefly touch on the occurrences of most importance.

On the 14th September the railroad from Delhi to Ulwur was opened, the Maharaja entertained on the occasion a number of the European residents of Delhi.

On the 6th December the portion between Ulwur and Bandikui on the main Rajpootana line was opened.

On the 11th October Maharao Raja Sheodan Sing, who had long been in weak health, died of brain affections a few days after his 29th birthday. His funeral took place the same day. No disturbance or popular excitement followed the death of the Chief; and as he left no legitimate issue, enquiries for the settlement of the succession were at once entered on.

It was necessary that the new Chief should be selected from one of the Narooka families called—in imitation of the term applied to the nearest branches of the Jeypoor ruling House—the “Barah Kotri.”

These families were not unanimous. One party wished to be guided by one family precedent, one by another, while a third desired that nearness of kin should outweigh family precedent.

Eventually the Government directed that the claims of the two prominent candidates, Lukdeer Sing of Bijwar and Mungul Sing of Thana, should be referred to the “Barah Kotri,” and accordingly the reference was made on the 22nd November 1874. A majority was in favor of Mungul Sing, who was therefore recognized and confirmed as Ruler of Ulwur by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Maharao Raja Mungul Sing took his seat on the cushion on 14th December. He will be 16 on 14th November next.

The officials and the great majority of the Jaghiredars cordially accepted the new Chief; but Lukdeer Sing and his supporters of the “Barah Kotri,” together with one other Jaghiredar of position, would not tender their allegiance; and after every effort had been made to induce

REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
FOR 1874-75.

No. 2195-407P., dated Aboo, 17th August 1875.

From—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana,

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana for the year 1874-75.

2. The office of Agent to the Governor-General was made over to me by Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., on the 13th November 1874, so that I have held charge in Rajpootana for between four and five months only during the year now under report. There have been also several changes of office among the Political Agents, of which the result has been that some reports have been written by officers under the disadvantage of not having actually held the Agency during the year.

Successions.

3. The principal political events of the year have been the successions to the Chiefships of Ulwur and Meywar. In October 1874 the Maharana of Oodeypoor most unfortunately died at the age of 27; and in the same month died the Maharaja of Ulwur, aged 29. Neither of these Chiefs left legitimate issue; and their succession was regulated by the custom of their respective States.

can by transfer supply it, is indicated. The Budget would be always prepared by the Council in conjunction with the Political Agent, who is also consulted regarding nominations to appointments of importance.

While taking care that every petitioner should have the means of securing my attention to his petition, I have discouraged the congregation of supplicants at my Office in Ulwur, lest its effect should be to weaken or to throw into the shade the regular Courts of the State. Whether, however, even a slight check on free petitioning is expedient I have not yet a decided opinion.

Harvest.—The rubbee harvest of 1874 was a great one owing to the extraordinary extent of land sown after the heavy rains of 1873. There was scarcely any rain during the subsequent cold weather, so that the yield was not so great as was hoped for.

The khureef of 1874 was generally a good one. The rainfall of 1874 was 22½ inches.

Settlement.—A separate settlement report having been by your desire submitted, I need only detail very briefly what has been done.

The survey of the whole State and the inspection of 9 out of the 12 pergunnahs were completed before the hot weather of 1874, and the Council decided to grant suspensions of demand in those villages wherein reductions had been proposed and to the extent of those reductions and to demand half the increase proposed in the well-to-do villages.

It was found that the effect would be as follows:—

				Rs.
Half proposed increase	...	..	...	46,640
Proposed reduction	..	..	...	43,938
				<hr/>
Profit	...	...	...	2,702
Add extra rate on flooded land now charged separately from the regular jumma	...	...	...	5,000
				<hr/>
Total profit about	...	...	...	8,000

The preparation of the record has been steadily prosecuted.

Revenue.—In the margin is a Statement showing total revenue and expenditure for the past year and the estimates for the current one. Appendix sets forth details. It must be remembered that the Ulwur financial year begins on September 1st and ends August 31st. The Hindoo calendar was abandoned some years ago owing to the inconvenience occasioned by the intercalary month.

A comparison of the actual receipts with estimates will show that the latter were judiciously framed, and no remarks would appear necessary except on customs, which are noticed below.

	Actuals for		Estimate.
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts, including cash balances	29,23,124	30,14,616	29,51,724
Expenditure	22,32,020	23,33,255	22,45,154
Cash Balance	6,90,204	6,81,260	7,06,570

by the firmness and excellent arrangement of the Political Agent, aided by the two chief Nobles, the Raos of Saloombur and Kanore, whose conduct deserves high praise. The expenses of the funeral amounted to Rupees 4,78,489.

S. At Ulwur the Maharaja's death left a vacancy difficult to fill. There was no living descendant, either lineal or adopted, of Maharao Pertab Sing of Ulwur, but general opinion pointed to Mungul Sing of the Thana family, a boy of 16, as the most approved successor. However Thakoor Lukdeer Sing, who is in some distant degree related to the late Chief, and is a man of reputation in Ulwur, became also a candidate; and the Government of India ordered that the succession, as between Mungul Sing and Lukdeer Sing, should be decided by an award of the heads of the families qualified to provide and choose a Maharaja. Mungul Sing was elected by a majority of this constituency, and was formally recognized by the Supreme Government. To this decision there was no resistance; indeed, I believe Mungul Sing had the good wishes of most of the people, but the losing candidate, Thakoor Lukdeer Sing and his party refused to accept it, and tried hard to get it set aside. They carried their opposition so far as to withhold allegiance to the new Maharaja, not only by abstaining from presenting a *nuzzer*, but by holding apart together as a faction, and showing plainly that they wanted only strength and opportunity to go much further. It will be recollected that Thakoor Lukdeer Sing had twice headed armed resistance against the oppression of the late Maharaja Sheodan Sing; and the second time with success.

His conduct on these occasions was justifiable, and his character stood high in the State; inasmuch that his refusal to acknowledge Mungul Sing was greatly regretted by all British officers who knew him, and his contumacy was for some time very leniently treated. But it is to be feared that his disappointment, the recollection of former successful opposition, and ill advice of interested Agents misled his judgment.

Although too wise to resist openly a decision confirmed by the British Government, yet he would neither yield nor allow his adherents to yield, so it was necessary to allow the Ulwur Durbar to attach the estates of all the refractory Thakoors, while Lukdeer Sing was ordered to leave Ulwur and to reside at Ajmere. He obeyed reluctantly, and with delay that very nearly exhausted the patience of the authorities.

Currency.—None but British coin is paid out of the Treasury at present. There are now Rupees 3,39,275 of the old Halee rupees in the Treasury. Very few are now current, and there is an objection on the part of the people to take them, for their genuineness is difficult to ascertain rapidly. Some however have been struck in honor of the new Chief's accession.

Between 1st September 1873 and October 1874 copper coin to the value of Rupees 35,200 was purchased in four instalments from the British Government, which allowed 25 per cent. profit to the State. Of this Rupees 25,720 worth has been put in circulation. The Treasury is always ready to receive back its copper coin to any amount, so that any flood of copper coin would soon be corrected by a back current to the Treasury. The British copper coin is now the common change of the bazaar and day laborers are paid in it, but coolies, who sell wood, grass, &c., and who have been accustomed to sell "takkas" worth of goods, finding that the old "takka," which was called two "paisa," is worth something more than two British pice, still insist on being paid in the Native coin.

Civil Justice.—Up to the date of his appointment as Judge of Appeal, Moonshee Ram Dyal continued to preside over the Civil Court. The business done is shown in Appendix D. Appeals were few.

Criminal Justice.—The criminal statement, Appendices E. and F., show, I think, that there has been no falling off in efficiency since last year. The persons expelled the State were foreigners of bad character, not natives of the Ulwur State, which has ceased to relieve itself of its criminals by forcing them into the territories of its neighbours.

Police.—No change has been made in the Police system.

The improvement of the position of village chowkeedars alluded to in the last Report has been completed in all the "pergunnahs" but two. In some villages, especially Meo, the people prefer to manage without them.

There have not been any captures of very notorious offenders required by the Thuggee and Dacoity Suppression Department since the last Report, but one on the General Register and a fugitive from the Agra Jail were captured and made over to the British authorities.

Some approvers and nujcebs have lately been stationed at Ulwur by Major Bradford, the General Superintendent, and efforts are being made to utilize them.

The Meena village established by Major Cadell has been behaving well during the past year.

The rules for restraining the plundering Meenas have been continually enforced, and there have been no dacoities of note in Ulwur or near its border.

Extradition.—Extradition engagements with Puttiala and Nabha were, with the sanction of Government, discussed during the past year, but have not been concluded. But the two following rules proposed by the

"The Lunatic Asylum.—The total number of lunatics treated during the year was 21, of which three remained from the previous year; of these 12 were discharged cured or relieved, two died, and seven remain.

"The lunatics when possible are kept at light labour outside the Asylum walls, as this is found to have a beneficial effect on them.

"There being no special attendants, the lunatics cost the State but the charges for food and clothing, an average annual amount per head of Rupees 19-18." Appendix G.

Public Works.—The public works, proposed but uncompleted before Major Cadell's departure, have been steadily progressing.

Up to the end of the financial year nothing new was begun, and the Budget of the present year only aims at carrying out a scheme of works long ago determined on, and which it will take two years more to complete. Appendix H.

Education.—The number of schools has increased from 76 to 89, and several applications for more are being considered by Moonshee Khanjee Mal, the Inspector.

Before I relieved Major Cadell it had been resolved to exact fees from the fathers of all boys who did not contribute to the one per cent. Educational Fund, that is who were not agriculturists. The effect has been to reduce the attendance from 3,403 to 3,145. But the number of agriculturists attending has increased from 937 to 1,383. Books, &c., are supplied by the State. Besides the one per cent. fund paid by agriculturists the non-agriculturists of villages Rampoor, Akbarpoo, and Jamroli contribute Rupees 120, 60, and 42 respectively to their village schools in which fees are consequently excused. The total income derived from the one per cent. fund and the above villages is about Rupees 20,000, the whole of which should be spent on village schools. At present not more than Rupees 15,000 is so spent. It should be noted that the one per cent. school fund was introduced by the late Maharao Raja Sheodan Sing unprompted, I believe, by any European officer, but until lately very little of it went to the villages. At present the practical object aimed at in connection with the village schools is gradually to place the Zemindars less at the mercy of the Putwarrees.

The Ulwur High School and Thakoors' School have been getting on fairly well. Dr. Mullen, Agency Surgeon, was kind enough to conduct the annual examination of the upper classes both in literature and mathematics, and his report was favorable.

The girls' schools continue to be maintained. For figures see Appendix I.

There is a small English and Oriental library attached to the school, but open to the public.

Medical Establishment.—The following are extracts from Dr. Mullen's report:—

"The total number of patients treated during the year at the three dispensaries, Ulwur City, Rajghur and Tejara, was 14,859, the average daily number of patients attending for treatment was 218.80. In the absence of famine, epidemic or other such cause for increased attendance,

but it would be such a difficult undertaking in a State like Meywar, that I doubt much whether it ought to be attempted during a short minority. At Dholepoor also there has been for some time a Council, whom Major Dennehy compliments on the quantity of work performed by them, and on their constant daily attendance.

Education of the minors.

13. When the successions were fixed, and the temporary administrations arranged, there remained the important duty of providing for the proper education of the young Chiefs. Taking into consideration the atmosphere in which the Chiefs of India necessarily grow up, it seemed that good personal conduct and a proper manner of life are the first objects in regulating the training of a young Chief in Rajpootana.

Trustworthy native guardians who could live constantly with their wards appeared most likely to accomplish these ends, though the result must always be doubtful. And I think it very fortunate that for the Chief of Oodeypoor, the services of Dewan Jancee Beharee Lal have been secured by the courtesy of the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, whose trusted officer he is; for the Dewan is well known and highly esteemed at Oodeypoor.

14. The guardianship at Ulwur was accepted by Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., whose character and abilities are well known and will be most valuable in his present appointment. Subordinate teaching arrangements have, of course, been also made.

15. In Dholepoor the education of the young Rana has hitherto been personally superintended by Major Dennehy, who reports that he has made good elementary progress. It will soon be necessary to settle a plan for placing him under regular tuition.

Management of Kotah.

16. The only other State not under the direct rule of its hereditary Chief is *Kotah*. This State continues to be successfully administered by Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C.S.I., in spite of the difficulties inseparable from his position.

17. I visited Kotah in January 1875, and I must confess that I was struck with the generally flourishing look

"The total expenditure on vaccination for the year was Rupees 2,534-11-2." For figures see Appendix J.

Army.—Some reduction in the cost and strength of the army has been effected during the past year and nothing new done; but considering the efficiency of the Jat, Sikh, and Mahratta troops, which adjoin or lie near to the Ulwur State, it might possibly be advisable to encourage the formation of a small but efficient local corps of Ulwur Rajpoots which should comprise cavalry, artillery, and infantry.

Stables.—It may be worth noting for future comparison the number of animals in the Durbar's stables and studs—

Elephants	...	...	...	...	24
Camels	...	...	...	...	1,448
Buffaloes	...	..	...	...	318
Cows	...	.	...	...	432
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	405
Calves	..	...	...	...	369
(Horses) Stallions	...	..	...	...	17
Brood mares (at Ulwur)	...	..	...	...	69
Colts and fillies	...	...	...	...	116
Superior saddle horses (khassa)	...	...	...	...	94
Inferior	"	"	"	...	207
Carriage horses	..	...	...	...	63
Cavalry	..	...	...	...	1,254

The elephants are not thought numerous enough now for a State like Ulwur, and some purchases will have to be made.

Commissariat.—There has been no change in the system established, and nothing need be added on this head to former reports.

Post Office.—There have been no attacks on the British mails this year.

The income of the local post from private postage was Rupees 1,084, its cost Rupees 5,358; but if official covers, which numbered 96,158, and most of which are bulky, be reckoned at the rate of three quarter anna each, the local Post Office is more than self-supporting.

Municipalities.—The city municipality has set up lamps in the principal streets of Ulwur, and they are well maintained.

Sanitary improvement has continued to progress.

The other two municipalities, Rajghur and Tejara, have done what they could in the same direction.

The Railway.—Criminal cases on the Railway have been insignificant.

I have already stated that the line was opened for traffic between Ulwur and Delhi on 14th September, and to Bandikui on 6th December.

Boundaries.—The boundary between this State and Jeypoor has not caused us much trouble during the past year as it did the preceding. The pillars set up by Captain Abbott on the border, most persistently encroached on, have enabled Ulwur to hold its own at that point, but elsewhere, though the boundary has been fixed and well mapped by Captain Abbott, there are as yet no pillars, and some rather serious complaints have been made, which I have postponed attending to, because,

Judicial and Police.

29. Several important orders have been issued by the Government during the past year for the determination of matters of procedure and jurisdiction in regard to British subjects, European and Native, accused of committing offences in foreign territory. The practice in these matters seems to have been hitherto very indefinite. There are still some questions connected with the pursuit and extradition of criminals as between Native States, both within and without the boundaries of Rajpootana, which occasionally give trouble. In 1870, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, an engagement was executed between Jeypoor and Puttiala for mutual surrender of criminals. This has not worked well, indeed has not worked at all. Nevertheless on such a notorious border as that of the Shekhawuttee country some good system of inter-statal Police is plainly necessary, though it is not easy to propose any better arrangement than that which was made in 1870, except by investing the British Assistant at Shoojanghur with special local authority, or by periodical meetings on the border of representatives from the States concerned. The same question has arisen, though in not so complicated a form, between Bickaneer and Bhawalpoor.

30. Among the Rajpootana States there is no doubt considerable advantage to criminals from the diverse jurisdictions, though this is only part of the general deficiency of proper Police; and something of the same sort survived among the English counties not so very long ago. The remedy devised for these obstacles to justice is by the Courts of Vakeels, but these are becoming more and more juries for award of compensation rather than Criminal Courts, as they seldom punish offenders; the system is open to much abuse, and will, I think, soon need revision, as times change and better methods become practicable.

The following statement shows the character of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakeels and the States to which criminals belonged :—

			Meywar.	Marwar.	Jeypoor.	Harowtee.	Total.
<i>Offences against the person.</i>							
Murder	...	...	0	1	0	3	4
Assault with wounding	...	...	2	0	0	3	5
	Total	...	2	1	0	6	9

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sunbūt years 1929
(A.D.)

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.		1873-74.				1874-75.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
I.—Land Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Arrears	20,630	...	20,000	...	48,990	...	20,000	...
Current revenue ...	19,02,923	...	19,00,000	...	19,20,724	...	19,21,789	...
Total ...	19,32,560	...	19,20,000	...	19,69,714	...	19,41,789	...
2. Gardens ...	11,671	...	15,000	...	14,797	...	10,550	...
3. Canals ...	13,727	...	15,000	...	15,695	...	10,560	...
4. Forests dues—		...		...		...		...
Camel grazing ...	1,825	...	1,600	...	2,045	...	1,600	...
Bamboos ...	1,410	...	2,725	...	3,071	...	2,725	...
“Gurhkaptani” ...	12,739	...	8,000	...	9,882	...	6,829	...
Total ...	15,933	...	12,325	...	15,001	...	11,154	...
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	16,740	...	15,000	...	16,142	...	16,000	...
6. Grass lands—		...		...		...		...
“Farohi” ...	9,756	...	10,000	...	12,424	...	9,500	...
“Dagarback” ...	321	...	321	...	323	...	302	...
Total ...	10,077	...	10,321	...	12,747	...	9,802	...
7. Miscellaneous ...	5,273	...	5,188	...	5,491	...	3,084	...
		20,05,034		19,92,834		20,49,597		20,17,939
II.—Sewai Jumma.								
8. Customs ...	1,50,616	...	1,40,000	...	1,35,764	...	1,30,000	...
9. Abkarce ...	6,104	...	7,275	...	7,696	...	7,275	...
10. Mint ...	429	...	300	...	477	...	200	...
11. Judicial Fines ...	23,233	...	22,000	...	20,494	...	22,000	...
Fees of Criminal Courts ...	12,839	...	12,000	...	12,881	...	12,000	...
Stamps ...	6,391	...	6,500	...	6,854	...	7,000	...
Total ...	42,163	...	40,500	...	40,232	...	41,000	...
12. Salt ...	1,235	...	2,600	...	3,499	...	2,400	...
13. Iron furnaces ...	6,812	...	6,500	...	7,121	...	6,320	...
14. Discount, interest, &c. ...	7,022	...	7,000	...	7,076	...	4,230	...
15. Savings of pay, refunds ...	9,277	...	8,000	...	16,051	...	8,600	...
16. Nuzzool ...	9,469	...	4,000	...	8,478	...	7,000	...
17. Miscellaneous (including Post Office) ..	9,567	...	9,400	...	9,561	...	7,400	...
		2,43,059		2,25,575		2,36,259		2,14,325
School Fund ...	19,050	...	10,000	...	19,249	...	19,100	...
Dispensary fund ...	19,008	...	19,000	...	19,217	...	19,100	...
		39,058		39,000		39,166		39,200
Total ...	...	22,80,751	...	22,50,109	...	23,21,311	...	22,70,461
Extraordinary cash balance at commencement of year ...	...	6,36,873	...	6,90,204	...	6,90,204	...	6,91,262
Grand total ...	...	29,23,124	...	29,46,613	...	30,14,515	...	29,51,724

very quiet of late, and the border of Marwar has been undisturbed. I trust that we may at least succeed in breaking up his gang, which is now the only one in open outlawry in Rajpootana.

33. The Meenas about the triple border of Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi had also given some trouble, and there was at one time a plan for hunting them down by the combined forces of the three States. But the drawbacks to this plan were that, unless conducted by a British Officer, its success was very improbable and not probable even under his conduct, or with the aid of British Contingents. Moreover all experienced officers strenuously upheld the policy of avoiding any avoidable collision between British forces, and these predatory clans unless Imperial interests were involved.

The Durbars to which these outlaws are subject are not only responsible primarily for putting them down, but also for the mismanagement which originally drove them out; while the outlaws themselves have almost always carefully respected the British Government, as to person, property, and postal lines. It was probably upon these considerations that Sir Lewis Pelly preferred, as he wrote in last year's Report, to try first the "method of inducing the outlaws of this class to surrender, and settle down to industrial pursuits on receiving pardon for the past." That method has, as I have reported separately, been, in the hands of Colonel Carnell and Major Walter, very successful, insomuch that nearly all the bands which were known to infest the Marwar-Serohi country have been settled, and this country is, for the present at least, tranquil.

34. In Marwar the Durbar had, in 1873, prepared a systematic plan of action for repressing, supervising, and settling down the Baoreas, a tribe of habitual criminals which is very strong in that State. Major Walter reported in January 1875 that the plan has been steadily worked upon, and promised well. As, however, it places the tribe under very strict repressive regulations, the co-operation of other States into which the Baoreas (or Moghyas) might fly was necessary. The Meywar Durbar, upon reference, affirms that no Baoreas or Moghyas belong properly to its territory, and that all who enter Meywar are foreigners, who will be expelled. This view is very doubtful; and we are still insisting that Meywar shall take stock of its criminal tribes more accurately, in the meantime the genuine result of the Marwar

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1929 and 1930 (A.D. 1872-73 and 1873-74).—Concluded.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		1873-74.				1871-75.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27. Mahee Secgha	432	...	...	15,000
28. Shikarkhana	9,173
29. Toshakhana	11,344	...	...	70,000
30. Palkeekhanna	2,078	...	...	2,603
31. Sillakhkhana	1,200
32. Masholkhana	439	...	...	2,042
33. Gunnijankhana	2,000
34. Wrestlers	2,254
35. Advances	19,816	...	10,000	...	63,051	...	20,000
36. Miscellaneous	40,557	...	47,623	...	55,093	...	54,902
Total	17,78,353	...	18,95,813	...	18,03,490	...	18,16,695
School Fund	26,151	...	27,500	...	33,260	...	36,593
Dispensary	13,038	...	16,000	...	16,550	...	51,000
Total	18,17,543	...	10,38,313	...	20,13,290	...	18,71,235
<i>Extraordinary.</i>								
Repayment of Government Loan ..	4,00,000	...	3,13,050	...	3,00,000	...	3,60,600	...
Liquidation of miscellaneous debts and arrears of pay ...	15,377	4,15,377	...	3,13,050	19,965	3,19,965	...	3,73,869
Total	22,32,920	...	22,51,363	...	23,33,255	...	22,45,154
Cash balance	6,00,204	...	6,95,250	...	6,81,260	...	7,06,570
Grand total	29,23,124	...	29,46,613	...	30,14,515	...	29,51,724

(Sd) P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur.

scheme has to be tested. If it actually reclaims the main body of the Marwar Baoreas, this would be a most creditable administrative exploit.

Boundaries.

35. In the beginning of 1874 the list of unsettled boundaries stood as follows :—

Between			
Sikh States of	Puttiala	and	Ulwur.
Nabha	...	...	Jeypoor.
Jeypoor	...	...	Bickancer.
Ajmere	...	...	Marwar.
			Meywar.
			Harowtee.
			Jeypoor.
Meywar	...	...	Kishenghur.
			Marwar.
			Tonk.
			Shahpoora.

Sir Lewis Pelly, in his letter No. 3637-826, dated 22nd September 1874, reported to Government the arrangements he had made for the settlement of all these disputes.

36. During the cold season of 1874-75, boundaries were settled to the following extent :—

Between			
Sikh States of	Puttiala	Nabha.	Ulwur.
			Jeypoor.
Jeypoor	...	...	Bickaneer.
Ajmere	...	...	Marwar.
			Meywar.
			Harowtee.
			Jeypoor.
			Kishenghur.

and boundary pillars finally set up.

37. The unsettled border between Meywar and Marwar lies along the Aravellis, where at one point the Serohi border makes a triple junction. This is wild and barren land, occupied mostly by Bheel tribes, who object to settling anything; moreover the border for a long way divides Meywar from Godwar, now a district of Marwar, but originally part of Meywar, which has never ceased to regret its loss. So the marking out of the boundary has caused some jealousy

Appendix C.

Statement of traffic and of customs for the first half of the year Sumbut 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).

	Duty per maund	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		INTERNAL		TRANSIT		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues
1 Grain	1 pie per maund	25,713½	Rs 139	536,12½	Rs 2,793			1,410	7	5,03,27½	Rs 2,914
2 Cotton, uncleaned	4 annas	250½	61	17,507½	4,352			810	137	18,568½	4,550
3 " cleaned	8 "	416	197	22,753½	11,313			345½	153	23,516½	11,693
4 Sugar, 1st sort	12 "	6,390½	5,121	13½	10			212½	151	7,102½	5,282
5 " 2nd "	6 "	16,482½	6,060	97½	37			1,065½	143	17,788½	6,540
6 Goor	5 "	32,811½	10,140	901½	274			6,656½	1,005	40,369½	11,419
7, Rice	6 "	48,002	18,053	326½	121			1,860½	555	50,758½	18,829
8 Salt	8 "	20,874½	7,615	91½	47			19,330½	515	40,209½	8,177
9 Ghee	8 "	70½	40	1,129	566			36	18	1,244½	624
10 Piece Goods	6 pies per Re	204 4/8	6,399	300	11			4,026	144	20,444	6,544
11 Miscellaneous			8,334		10,209		310		889		19,830
Total			62,149		29,857		310		4,116		90,432
								Miscellaneous			1,941
								Grand total			99,373

(Sd.)

P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Officiating Political Agent, Uluw.

Weather.—No remarks in the reports.

General health.—Good except small-pox in April 1874, and fever in October.

ULWUR.

Rainfall 22·38 inches against 34·3 inches last year.

Crops.—Khureef very good; prospects of rubbee not promising until February, when a fall of rain caused improvement. Tanks and wells well supplied, except in February and March 1875 when supply was short.

Weather.—Seasonable.

General health.—Generally good. In August, September, and October fever prevailed.

BHURTPUR.

Rainfall.—Rainfall was good, 30·81 inches.

Crops.—The monsoons commenced well, promising good khureef in August, want of rain threatened loss, but in September showers were plentiful and a good harvest was ultimately obtained. The rubbee crops were good.

Weather.—Nothing to be remarked except as above.

General health.—Some illness, principally fever in August; fever in September, October, and November, otherwise health good.

JEYPOOR.

Rainfall—19·35 inches registered at Jeypoor.

Crops.—Both khureef and rubbee harvests good.

Weather.—Seasonable. Monsoons commenced with two heavy rainfalls in May.

Health.—Very good throughout the year, two or three cholera cases in June 1874.

JAILS, DISPENSARIES, AND SANITATION.

42. A report upon these subjects has been submitted by Dr. Moore, Superintendent of Dispensaries, for the calendar year 1874. Dr. Moore, who has had long experience in Rajpootana, writes that during recent years there have been great improvements in the jails, the lead having originally been taken by Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor. It was followed by Oodeypoor, Bickaneer, Kerowlee, and Ulwur, and now the jails at Jodhpoor and Kotah may be added to the list of

General Statement of crime, showing the result of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during Sunday 1930 (1st September 1873 to 31st August 1874.)

[illegible]

REMARKS.

The total cost in the Native States under the head dispensaries was, according to the Returns forwarded to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rupees 45,596-4-8, being at the rate of annas 3 pie 6-4 per patient. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rupees 9,604-15-1, or annas 2 pie 0-3 per successful case. But this is not quite correct, as the full expenditure for the Jeypoor and Khetree institutions was not forwarded. Without including these two States, the total cost was Rupees 42,686-15-4 for dispensaries, and Rupees 8,228-4-7 for vaccination. The percentage of successful cases of vaccination on the total number of operations was for the whole of Rajpootana 87-47.

NAMES OF STATES.	No. of Institutions in each State.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED.			NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, or unknown.	Total.
Bhurtpoor	13	1,618	64,756	66,374	20,493	2,333	23,326
Jeypoor	14	1,816	34,397	36,213	14,606	3,569	18,175
Oodeypoor	3	616	5,163	6,109	1,905	418	2,323
Pertabghur	1	.....	1,714	1,714	.....	.....	.....
Jhalra Patun...	1	347	3,400	3,747	744	192	936
Kerowlee	2	523	6,252	6,775	3,029	479	3,508
Kotah	1	186	4,768	4,954	1,127	528	1,655
Jodhpoor	6	510	16,087	16,627	5,323	3,371	8,694
Mullance	2	86	756	842	.....	.....	.....
Uluwar	4	352	14,507	14,859	20,557	2,953	23,910
Tonk	2	813	12,183	13,026	1,984	762	2,746
Deolee	1	125	2,331	2,456	175	79	254
Khetree	3	41	4,687	4,628	955	513	1,468
Serohi	2	153	1,183	1,338	862	52	914
Indurgur	1	.....	1,137	1,137	49	58	107
Dholepoor	3	30	9,146	9,176	2,863	890	3,753
Banswarra	1	.....	3,786	3,786	29	8	37
Bekaneer	2	275	3,024	3,299	45	20	65
Abo	1	62	3,014	3,106	319	70	389
Anadra	1	75	1,923	1,998	.....	.....	.....
Khetwarra	1	84	852	936	47	.....	47
Sambhur	1	.....	216	216	.....	.....	.....
Shahpooorah	1	93	2,827	2,920	107	68	175
P. W. D., Rajpootana	2	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals	69	7,895	198,385	206,280	75,619	16,363	92,482

Appendix F.

STATEMENT of Punishments.

Serial No.	Total No. of cases investigated during the year.	No. of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Total No. of persons actually put on trial.	5. Acquitted, transferred, died, &c.	6. Persons ordered to give security (Mochalka).	PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.										16. Total.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO PAYMENT OF FINE.				21. Total.	22. Whipped.	23. Expelled from the State.	24. Executed.	25. Dismissed from service.	26. Total convicted.	27. Whipped and fined in addition to other punishment.	28. Pending.	
						3 months.	6 "	1 year.	2 years.	3 "	5 "	10 "	14 "	For life.	50 Rupees		100 "	200 "	300 "										
1	4	4	16	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
2	3	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	21	17	36	9	1	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...
4	3	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6	7	4	30	6	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
7	3	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
8	3	1	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9	15	10	18	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	...	13	...	...	...
10	6	5	34	20	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
11	6	3	23	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
12	109	43	150	67	10	4	12	8	6	3	3	...	...	...	36	17	...	...	...	20	2	1	...	...	69	...	...	...
13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	174	69	205	115	36	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	100	...	...	...	100	1	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
16	1,004	650	2,247	640	347	47	13	35	...	1	96	1,033	1,033	8	1,184

The road has been completed as intended. The larger rivers are not bridged, but culverts or causeways are provided for passing all minor drainages across the road.

After Marwar the road enters the Serohi State at Erinpoora, and is continued as a metalled line of communication as far as Serohi. From that town to the foot of Mount Aboo there is only a fair-weather road, the original intention was to have carried on the metalling, but this, with a view to railway communication, was negatived by the Government of India, and there is now a break of 24 miles of metalled road between Agra and Mount Aboo. The road from Erinpoora to Aboo is provided with causeways for passing minor drainages, and the larger rivers have also metalled causeways, the whole length (some 50 miles) is entirely maintained from Imperial Funds.

49. Nothing has as yet been done towards improving the road from Mount Aboo towards Deesa and Ahmedabad. This road runs for some 28 miles to the Rajpootana boundary in the Serohi State, and is merely a country track. It is intended in 1875-76 to improve this length making it into a passable fair-weather road.

Ajmere and Mhow Road.

50. The road from Ajmere to Neemuch and so on to Central India for the first 41 miles is in British territory; it is metalled and bridged, and is in a fair state of repair. It then enters the Meywar State, through which it runs for some 80 miles, the first 40 miles of which were originally metalled and are now being repaired. The remaining 40 miles are being completed as a fair-weather road. The original intention was to bridge and metal the whole of the road running through Meywar, but the Durbar being unwilling to supply more funds, it was determined to make merely a good fair-weather road, giving metalled causeways for crossing drainages; funds were not even available for giving causeways to the larger rivers. The whole line will, it is hoped, be ready by the cold weather of 1875-76.

51. From the Meywar boundary to Neemuch there will be a good fair-weather road by the cold weather of 1875-76. It passes through the States of Tonk and Sindia a distance of 27 miles. Causeways are provided for minor drainages, and the larger river approaches are good, and their beds easily crossed.

Appendix G.

Jail.

The average daily number of prisoners in the Jail was 444.92	Rs.	a.	p.
The total expenditure excluding building charge was ...	22,314	13	3
The average annual charge to the State per prisoner was ...	50	2	0
The average annual earnings per prisoner was ...	17	6	3
The total earnings of prisoners for the year was ...	7,739	8	0
The average annual cost for diet per prisoner was ...	16	8	0
The average annual cost of clothing and bedding was ...	3	5	0

The Jail guard consists of the following:—

Subadar	...	1	Jemadar	...	1
Havildar	...	6	Naik Havildars	...	5
Sepoys	...	119	Writer	...	1
Bhisties	...	3	Khalassie	...	1

The cost of the above for the year was Rupees 9,139-4-3. When the new workshops and yard are ready the guard can be materially reduced.

Lunatic Asylum.—In the Lunatic Asylum there remained from previous year three inmates, there were admitted during the year 18, making a total treated of 21. Of these 12 were discharged cured or relieved, 2 died, and 7 remain.

Outside charge for buildings and guard each lunatic costs the State on an average Rupees 19-13 per annum.

(Sd.) T. FRENCH MULLEN, M.D.,
Agency Surgeon, Supdt. of Jail.

use until a fair-weather road is continued towards Pahlunpoor to the Serohi boundary, from thence to Pahlunpoor, the road will, it is hoped, be continued by that State and so open a more direct communication with Ahmedabad for the conveyance of Commissariat stores, &c., to Mount Aboo.

RAILWAYS.

55. *Sindia State Railway*.—The location of the line through the Dholepoor State has been determined, and the arrangements for level crossings, stations, &c., have been submitted for the consideration and report of the Political Agent. It is believed that the estimates for this portion of the line will be submitted at an early date by the Engineer in Chief to Government, and it is hoped that work may soon be commenced.

56. *Rajpootana State Railway*.—"On the 1st April 1874 the Agra District was open from Agra to Bhurtpoor, 33 miles, and the Delhi District from Delhi to Rewaree, 51 miles. In the course of the year the following extensions were successively opened for public traffic" :—

<i>" Agra District.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Date of opening.</i>
" Bhurtpoor to Dosa ...	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	... 20th April 1874.
" Dosa to Jeypoor ...	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	... 12th October ,,
" Jeypoor to Sambhur...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	... 1st March 1875."

Delhi District.

" Rewaree to Ulwur ...	46	... 14th September 1874.
" Ulwur to Bandikkeen	36 $\frac{1}{2}$... 7th December 1874.

Total miles	... 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
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The above extract taken from the open line progress report for 1874-75 shows very satisfactory progress.

57. At the end of the same Report the Manager observes that "the Natives seem thoroughly to enjoy a journey in which they are not hurried and hustled about at Stations," and that while the delays which the Time Table provides are undoubtedly wearisome to European passengers, they are convenient to natives. Here, I think, the conventional idea of a native's indifference to time (if it is true to fact at all) is much over stated; and I certainly doubt whether he thoroughly enjoys his detention at roadside Stations. It is hoped that the line will be opened through to Ajmere in

Appendix I.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

No.	HEADS.	No. of Students.			No. of Students attending each Department.					No. of Teachers.						Annual expenditure.	
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total.	English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.	Hindee Persian.	Total.					
1	Ulwar High School	201	43	304	90	115	43	31	25	81.03	5	6	3	2	2	20	7,006 13 9
1	Thakoor School	77	3 Chris.	80	25	30	25	...	...	64	3	2	2	...	...	7	2,762 7 6
11	Tehsilce Schools	634	111	715	49	290	417	...	...	81.27	4	13	15	...	...	33	5,509 11 3
73	Halkabundee Schools	1,697	310	2,016	...	526	1,490	...	...	79.03	...	11	50	...	...	82	7,535 12 9
	Superintendent and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,312 15 0
	Purchase of School-books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353 5 3
	Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824 10 9
	Prizes and rewards to teachers and boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888 0 0
	Repairs to buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362 0 0
	Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,710 11 6
91	Total	2,660	476	3,145	163	951	1,075	31	25	81.7	12	35	70	2	2	141	31,292 10 9
13	Girls' Schools	217	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	2,551 8 0
104	Grand total	2,896	476	3,362	163	951	1,075	31	25	81.7	12	35	84	2	2	155	30,847 2 9

(Sd.)

P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Mehta Gokulchund, a former Prime Minister, and Urjun Sing Saheewala, who still carry on the administration, aided by a Council of Regency consisting of four Members, Nobles, and Sirdars, under the Presidency of the Political Agent.

64. The relations of the Durbar with its feudatories, excepting Maharaj Sohun Sing, continue to be good.

65. The Maharaj Gosain of the Nathdwarra shrine is still contumacious towards the Durbar. His insolence culminated towards the end of the year in an act of treachery, whereby he succeeded in laying hands on a discharged servant named Purusram. In defiance of the wishes and orders of the Maharana he imprisoned and cruelly ill-treated this man, and it was not until the Maharana's death that he released Purusram in compliance with the direct orders of the Political Agent.

66. The question of the attachment of the village of Juswarrea has been re-opened. The village in question was awarded to the Thakoor of Loomba as compensation for the murder of his son and brothers by the Roopahlee Thakoor. The Roopahlee people refused to surrender the village and threatened armed resistance, but when the Maharana proceeded to take possession by force they submitted. As the Thakoor was not strong enough to hold the village, the Durbar took it into its own charge till such time as the Thakoor of Loomba might take possession without risk. The question has lately been re-opened by the nobles, who, as might be expected, desire to reverse the late Maharana's decision, and to restore the village to their brother feudatory, the Thakoor of Roopahlee. Matters will remain in *statu quo* till the present Maharana is vested with full powers and can decide for himself.

67. The proposed revenue settlement operations having failed, lands of some of the districts have been farmed for 10 years to the ryots at easy rates.

68. Crime, especially dacoity, has decreased. There has not been a single case of mail robbery.

69. The health of the prisoners has been good.

70. The administration of civil justice by Moulvie Abdool Rahman, whom the late Maharana nominated to the Appellate Court shortly before his death, is efficient, and gives general satisfaction.

the State officials to be a neglect of the interests of the State, it was resolved to make a third summary settlement which would have force until the regular assessment had been carried out.

3. For this summary settlement I depended on statistics supplied by the Tehsildars, Kanoongoes and Putwarees, who knowing that a survey and inspection was about to be made would not venture to deceive me to any great extent. I visited each *pergunnah*, and so far as I could I checked the figure supplied. Some remissions were granted, and enhancement was not ordered unless a village seemed undoubtedly capable of bearing it. The result was an increase of Rupees 1,29,870*

* Enhancements	Rs. 1,53,736	or 7½ per cent.	This settlement took
Reductions	„ 23,866	about four months to complete.	

4. *Survey.*—The survey was delayed by my determination to conduct it as much as possible by means of Putwarees and residents of Ulwur, and to instruct them efficiently in the plane table took much time and trouble. I obtained without delay an excellent Sadar Munsarim or Superintendent of Survey, named Najam-ood-deen, who received however at first only Rupees 80 and afterwards Rupees 100 a month. For some months I had no general Superintendent or other Assistant, but in October 1872 Superintendent Heera Lall, and in April 1873 Superintendent Ram Gopal, each on Rupees 200 a month, joined me. These three officials had all been trained by and possessed the highest testimonials from Settlement Officers in the North-Western Provinces. An extract from a report, which I sent to Major Cadell, will show my mode of proceeding:—

5. “My plan of operations I have already detailed to you demi-officially. I have three main surveys which will soon consist of 70 chains (*jaribs*) each, and after a time of many more. These are each supervised by a Naib Sadar Munsarim with a due proportion of Munsarims and Girdawars under him, and superintending the whole is a Sadar Munsarim. One survey is under the immediate control of myself, one under Superintendent Heera Lall, whose appointment you sanctioned some months ago, and one will be placed under Superintendent Ram Gopal. Besides these main surveys qualified Putwarees have been sent to their respective Tehsils to educate their brethren and measure their villages. As the main surveys progress they will gradually absorb these small surveys, and the supervising staff of the former will be strengthened as required.”

6. The survey was completed in April 1874. Notwithstanding

* <i>Measurers.</i>	
Putwarees of Ulwur	... 85
Ulwur Residents, chiefly school boys	... 45
Amceens from British territory about	... 90

† The total area of the State is about 3,000 square miles, but jaghire and *maafee* villages which comprise 338 out of 1,791 villages had only their boundaries (*hadbastas*) measured.

that more than 120* of the measurers had been educated in Ulwur the whole operation had taken little over two years, and owing to unavoidable hindrances in getting well underweigh three-fourths of the State was measured in less than 13† months. Maps are so easily tested that I have been able to satisfy myself that the survey is generally very good and accurate.

7. In the settlement of cases I was assisted by the Deputy Collector, Mr. Heatherly, and by one Mannu Lall who acted as Deputy

Superintendent, as well as by the Superintendents, Heera Lall and Ram Gopal. I chiefly confined myself to appeals, though I also heard a good many original cases of all kinds. The practice was to issue a proclamation in each pergunnah fixing a date up to which petitions of plaint would be taken, after that date no more were received until after the completion of the record, when on due cause for the delay being shown cases might be instituted in the regular Revenue Court.

8. *Boundaries*.—Boundaries were of course determined before survey. I made a point of accurate maps being made of each disputed boundary. Fixing two undisputed points on the boundary line, one on each side of the land in dispute, the Ameen was desired to join them by two lines, one line of a particular color showing the boundary as declared by one party, the other line of another color showing the boundary as contended for by the opposite party. When the deciding line was drawn this map would be very valuable for future reference.

9. *Proprietary Rights*.—The question of how to deal with proprietary (biswadaree) and occupancy (kac-hi kari) claims was long considered by Major Cadell and myself in conjunction with the members of Council and old State officials, and I lost no opportunity of getting valuable advice

* I went to Nynce Tal for this purpose. On that as well as other subjects connected with the settlement.* In deciding claims it was determined that possession for a given period should give an absolute title. Instead of fixing that period at 12 years arbitrarily, it was deemed better to select a date more distinctly marked, and this was found in the commencement of Major Impey's first settlement, that is, 13 years before the expiry of the last. The test of proprietary possession was usually the actual or constructive entry of name in the "puttas" or leases of the two settlements of Major Impey, and the receipt of "hak mujrai" (or a 2 per cent. allowance on the revenue). Sometimes the receipt of "dhol danka," or a payment at marriages in the village, was to a certain extent evidence of "biswadaree." Now and then a person might prove that he had been actually in possession though his name was not in the afore-said "puttas."

10. If in an undivided village a man, who had less than his hereditary share, sued for a partition of the lands in accordance with the village genealogical tree, he received, if possible, the deficiency from the "Shamilat" or village common land. Possession was never disturbed.

11. *Occupancy Rights*.—If a cultivator had paid revenue only and no rent (i.e., if he had paid as proprietors pay for the same kind of land) from before the first settlement of Major Impey, and had always held the same land and without a lease ("putta"), it was considered that he had occupancy right. If he held by "putta" or if his rent had been raised at the pleasure of the proprietors, or if he paid more than the latter, or if the latter had changed his holding at pleasure, it was held generally that he had no occupancy rights. If, however, he was an old proprietor, or if he was an ex-jaghiredar or masfeedar, or possibly for some other special reason occupancy rights were conceded, every cultivator not an occupancy tenant who had held land in the village for two generations, or from a period before the first settlement of Major Impey, was

held to be entitled to sufficient land to maintain himself though no more and of course not more than he was actually holding when the record, of rights was framed.

12. The first class of occupancy tenants were not charged more rent than was sufficient to cover their share of village expenses, the others of course were not entitled to hold at favorable rates.

13. *Assessment.*—To determine the village rent-rates and ascertain the nikasis or total assets of each village, I resorted to the most approved methods. Mr. Colvin's Settlement Manual and his memorandum on the revision of settlements in the North-Western Provinces I found the most valuable guides.

14. Except in one pergunnah (that first surveyed) the soil of each field was not separately noted down in the "khusra," but with a red or blue pencil the fields were marked off on the village map into blocks (chaks), each of which showed the limits of all the land of one kind which could be included in a ring-fence. With the village map in his hand, the Inspecting Officer could readily test these blocks as he walked across the lands of the village; he then endeavoured to ascertain the rent-rates for each class of land in the locality, and this was done in various ways. Thus cultivators encountered apart from proprietors were asked their rents, cases between proprietors and cultivators often disclosed the truth, and no such opportunity of learning it was lost; the village had perhaps been lately farmed and facts about it on record; a neighbouring village was perhaps jaghire and the jaghiredar ready to tell all about his revenue rates; sometimes there were a number of little maafee holdings in the possession of Durbar slaves, who took the highest rental they could, and had no particular object in concealing it; the pergunnah revenue rates existing before the last settlement were referred to pergunnah officials, and neighbours questioned. Heavily assessed villages which could get from their tenants no rent over and above the revenue, and had therefore nothing to conceal, sometimes helped to frame rates, and one "baach," or distribution of revenue rate on all the lands of the village which was sometimes found to prevail often gave the true rent-rate for the worst lands which were in the hands of "Kamins."

15. The rent-rates differ a good deal, in the light land to the north

well land varies from Rupees 5 to Rupees 2 the beegah,* while to the south they range from Rupees 9 to Rupees 3. Unirrigated in the north is seldom more than Rupees 1-4, while about Ulwur it is Rupees 2-8, and further south about Rupees 2. A Statement attached shows the rent-rates in each pergunnah.

* The beegah is 625 of an acre.

16. In assessing I have taken into consideration the total assets of the village whether derived from waste lands, tanks, fruits, or trees. The facts which I thought desirable to have distinctly before me when assessing are shown in the attached assessment paper. With regard to waste lands I should state that, although the uncultivated area of the State is very considerable, only a portion of it is in the hands of the villagers. There are many State grass and game preserves both in the hilly and in the level part of the country. Much of the hill ranges seen to the west and south-west from Ulwur are in the hands of the State, and a charge is made for any cattle grazing on them.

17. The unculturable consists for the most part of rocky hills which may perhaps be worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a beegah, but I have seldom ventured to value them so high. If the extent and value of the unculturable was very small, or if from the circumstances of the village it seemed undesirable to take it into consideration, I have excluded it altogether.

18. I regret that I am not yet able to give statistics of measurements, &c., but they have not yet been totalled up.

19. The result of the inspection of nine out of the twelve pergunnahs is shown below :—

No.	NAMES OF TENISLS.	Major Impy's 10 year settlement.	Summary settle-ment.	REGULAR SETTLEMENT.	
				1st year.	16th year.
		<i>Reper.</i>	<i>Esper.</i>	<i>Reper.</i>	<i>Esper.</i>
1	Tijarah ...	1,32,155	1,48,576	1,51,410	1,61,070
2	Ranghur ...	1,67,255	1,76,212	1,84,117	1,88,577
3	Kishenghur ...	1,73,820	1,87,225	1,93,230	2,01,630
4	Ulwur ...	1,72,554	1,91,812	2,00,089	2,18,669
5	Gobindghur ...	1,00,176	1,00,210	90,601	90,603
6	Kathumar ...	1,19,638	1,33,019	1,32,110	1,41,210
7	Luchmanghur ...	1,63,785	1,65,061	1,67,771	1,72,566
8	Rajghur ...	1,39,431	1,50,467	1,51,013	1,55,523
9	Mundawar ...	1,33,571	1,49,946	1,61,010	1,73,070
	Total ...	12,92,965	14,02,991	14,52,401	15,03,538

20. As I had not had time to hear objections to the proposed assessment the figures of which had been published, I suggested, and the Council agreed, that during the current year the whole of the proposed reductions should be allowed in the shape of suspension of demand, and half the proposed enhancements should be taken. The result was as follows :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Proposed reductions in nine pergunnahs ...	43,610
" Half enhancements in nine pergunnahs ...	46,610
Profit to the State ...	2,702

21. I am unable to speak positively with respect to the assessment of the remaining three pergunnahs, nor indeed am I yet sure of the sum which may be reduced on representation in the first nine; but all things considered, I have reason to believe that the increase will be as near as possible to 12 per cent.* the first year of the new settlement, rising to about 15 per cent. by the last year.

* On Major Impy's 10 year settlement, and 4½ per cent. on my summary one of 1872.

22. The question has been raised whether, having regard to the system of land revenue which has prevailed in Rajpootana, an assessment made ryotwarree would not have been preferable to lump sums fixed for a term of years on villages, which sums circumstances may place beyond the power of the villagers to pay.

23. Before Major Impey's settlements there were four modes of fixing the annual revenue in vogue.

Kankut or appraisement of the standing corn.

Batai.—Weighment of the gathered grain.

Chakota.—A rough money assessment left to the villagers to distribute and sometimes (though not often) extending for more than a season, or even more than a year.

Bigheri or assessment by the pergunnah rate per beegah fixed permanently by the Durbār for each kind of crop. Sometimes "bigheri," "chakota" and "batai" would all be employed in the same village in the same year.

Contract for a short term of years, sometimes with proprietors, sometimes with a speculator. The latter could make his collections either in accordance with the pergunnah crop rates above mentioned or by the other methods. This system began to come much into vogue 40 years ago. It seems to have been introduced by Mussalman Ministers of Maharaja Bani Sing; and before Major Impey's settlements it prevailed generally throughout the State.

24. It will be thus be seen that, although the old systems corresponded more closely with the ryotwarree than with the village lump assessment system, the innovation had been made before British Officers had anything to do with the internal management of the State, that the first Political Agent only accepted and improved what he found existing, and that therefore to abandon village assessments would have loaded us with the responsibility which a new measure brings on its authors.

25. It must be remembered that the native form of ryotwarree collections had worked badly, and it is not at all certain that our form would work much better, at least not unless we could administer it ourselves until the villagers understood it and had learnt to protect themselves. How little confidence the people would feel in its power to preserve them from injury will appear from my failure to introduce the payment of water-rates in certain villages only on the fields actually flooded. These floods are precarious, and sometimes for years together no land would be submerged in villages assessed on the assumption that a large proportion of their land was annually under water. On my proposing annual assessment with the help of the accurate field map and a fixed beegah rate, the leading village of the class begged me not to give so much power of interference to Teshil officials as this annual assessment would confer, notwithstanding the check which the use of the village map could be made to afford: and this I found was the general feeling.

26. Again the ryotwarree system is probably most advantageous in a thinly populated region. Where there is scarcely any uncultivated land (and that will be the case in Ulwur three years hence), and where usually there is much competition among cultivators, it is not likely that proprietors will have difficulty in providing for the constant tillage of every field in a village, while the difficulty of assessing properly every little field of a minutely divided village would be considerable.

27. I have already mentioned that the survey was completed in April 1874 or about two years after its commencement. About that time Captain Abbott assumed charge of the Settlement Office and has been in charge ever since. As he was new to the work and I had no right to shift the responsibility of it on to another's shoulders at an advanced stage of it, we have labored conjointly more than we should otherwise have done. But the complete inspection of one pergunnah, the testing of the surveys of several, and a great deal of judicial record and miscellaneous work, and virtually the superintendence of all that has been going on, has been in his hands. Should the settlement turn out well, as I have every reason to hope it will, a large share of the credit will be due to Captain Abbott.

28. Captain Abbott and myself have both made a point of personally inspecting the villages we were about to assess, and we have insisted on the Superintendents doing the same. The inspection work has been performed thus:—

Captain Abbott ...	...	...	1	Pergunnah, large.
Myself ...	...	...	3½	Pergunnahs "
Hera Lal ...	...	...	4	" 2 " 2 small.
Ram Gopal ...	...	...	3	" "

Of the Judicial work I have already spoken. The formation of the record has been generally superintended by myself and Captain Abbott in succession, but we have not yet thoroughly looked over the portions in the hands of the Superintendents.

29. The cost of the settlement has been Rupees 2,52,317 up to the end of March 1875, of which Rupees 1,15,110 was for survey. I have no doubt that we shall complete it for three lakhs; and that the final report will be sent in by the end of next January.

30. I shall not, I trust, be thought unreasonable in having taken four years and one month to finish the settlement. To begin with, the amount of revenue involved is about 20 lakhs. I had to form my office, which was not ready to my hand, to make a summary settlement which will have yielded an enhancement (on what I found) amounting to nearly twice the cost of the regular settlement operations. The Ulwur succession and its sequel kept me at Ulwur all the cold weather and so prevented my doing camp work, and the visit to Delhi in March caused much interruption to Captain Abbott, who was necessarily employed in making the camp arrangements. Captain Abbott has not quite completed his assessment of the pergunnah inspected and is likely to be much occupied for some time with the works of the Eastern States Agency. So that he has been unable, and will remain unable, to inspect the field work of the Superintendents.

I have yet to hear the complaints of over-assessment and to review those made, and next cold weather I shall have to look into the pergunnah work performed last season by the Superintendents, to examine the completed records, and to dispose of other things which may remain till then unattended to.

An attached Statement shows the condition of the record.

STATEMENT showing the rent-rates of several Telsils of the Ulwar State.

[illegible]

The other three pergunnahs are not yet quite ready for report.

(Sd:)

P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Offg. Poll. Agent, Ulour.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Safai Office from February 1873 to the end of March 1875.

No.	NAMES OF THESILA.	No. of villages.	Chittha Hira Kuthi.		Tasliq Hajibul-az.		Comparing Naktha with Khara.		Zarab Janch.		Selection of parcha.		Tasliq parcha Katoni.		Safai of Khara.		Safai of Khara, Ironi.		Khana-pur of Khara.		Safai of wells paper.		Comparing of Khara with Khara.		Janch of complete mill.		REMARKS.
			Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	
1	Tijarah ..	109	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	109	...	This in round numbers leaves 1/4 of the work to be done.
2	Ranghar ..	105	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	101	4	101	4	101	4	101	4	101	4	99	7	
3	Lachmanghar ..	116	112	4	107	9	116	...	119	...	116	...	108	8	116	...	104	12	104	12	104	12	104	12	103	13	
4	Ulwur ..	146	120	26	1	115	116	...	146	...	115	1	115	31	145	1	100	46	100	46	100	46	100	46	92	54	
5	Gorindghur ..	54	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	53	1	53	1	53	1	53	1	52	2	
6	Kathumar...	67	63	4	62	5	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	62	5	62	5	62	5	62	5	50	17	
7	Rajghur ..	107	99	8	93	9	107	...	107	...	107	...	105	2	107	...	85	22	85	22	85	22	85	22	30	77	
8	Thana Ghazi ..	121	75	46	...	121	121	...	121	...	75	46	75	46	26	95	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	
9	Kishenghar ..	117	116	1	116	1	117	...	117	...	116	1	129	8	113	4	109	38	103	39	105	12	110	37	103	12	
10	Mondawar...	116	115	1	115	1	116	...	116	...	115	1	113	3	57	29	19	69	15	71	43	73	36	80	6	110	
11	Bahrur ..	125	125	...	125	...	125	...	125	...	125	...	122	3	70	53	17	104	17	108	17	108	17	104	17	108	
12	Bansur ..	136	94	42	16	20	123	10	124	8	99	37	61	75	63	73	2	134	2	134	2	134	2	134	2	134	
Total		1,439	1,310	129	1,033	381	1,429	10	1,431	9	1,333	86	1,283	176	1,152	257	980	359	978	561	971	568	912	517	764	685	

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Late on Settlement Duty, Ulwur.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 79, dated Dholepoor, 25th May 1875.

From—MAJOR T. DENNEHY, Political Agent, Dholepoor,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report of the Administration of the Dholepoor State for the year 1874-75.

2. The outcome of the year has been satisfactory.
3. The Administration has been established on a firm basis.
4. The land revenue has formed the subject of anxious enquiry.

The circumstances of every village in the State have been examined, and information collected for record in the State Offices, in which no such record previously existed.

Considerable attention has been paid to the subjects of drainage and of irrigation.

The assessment on villages has been redistributed. The land revenue is altogether in a more healthy condition.

After making full allowance for all deductions and deficiencies, the estimate of collections under this head for the State revenue year Sumbut 1931 amounts to Rupees (6,69,000) six lakhs sixty-nine thousand, which is an increase of Rupees (21,000) twenty-one thousand on collections for the previous State revenue year Sumbut 1930. Enquiries were carefully instituted by Mr. La Touche, deputed by you from Ajmere, with a view to arranging for the initiation of a regular settlement and measurement of the land. A report was submitted on the 15th March last to you with Mr. La Touche's recommendations.

5. The Customs Department has been reorganised with favorable results; the collections have increased by Rupees (7,000) seven thousand during the year under review.

6. The debts of the State have been settled and cleared off.

The debt to Puttiala, Rupees (1,86,877) one lakh eighty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, which was the last large item, will have been paid before the receipt of this Report. Various small amounts, aggregating Rupees (11,891-15-9) eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, fifteen annas, and nine pies only, lie as yet unclaimed: titles to a portion of this sum will doubtless be established during the ensuing year, the remainder will be written off.

The first instalment, amounting to Rupees (1,35,000) one lakh thirty-five thousand, in repayment of the Government loan, has been reimbursed out of revenue.

7. All establishments are paid up and we are still able to begin the year 1875-76 with an opening balance of Rupees (97,000) ninety-seven thousand.

8. Improvements have been effected tending to an increase in several minor sources of revenue, such as stamps, sale of grass, charcoal, garden produce, &c.

9. The Courts have been fairly administered, and life and property rendered more secure.

10. The progress made in the education of the young Rana has been most satisfactory.

11. I will now proceed to examine and report in detail on the different points connected with the administration.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue assessment for Sumbut 1931, ten months of which are included in the period under report, was fixed at Rupees (6,94,394,) six lakhs ninety-four thousand three hundred and ninety-four.

13. *Manner in which the assessment for 1874-75 was arrived at.*—The manner in which this amount was arrived at was as follows:—

As reported in my letter No. 64, dated 7th July 1874, it was determined roughly to limit the State demand to the assessment of Sumbut 1926 with an enhancement of 2 per cent.

In order to fix the sum to be paid by each village, Returns were obtained and laid before the Council of the amounts realised in each village from Sumbut 1920 to Sumbut 1926 (A.D. 1863-64 to 1869-70), of the average realised in Sumbuts 1927, 1928, and 1929, and of the amount collected in Sumbut 1930 (A.D. 1873-74).

The Tehsildars, Chowdrees, and Canoongoes of pergunnahs, together with all the old officials who could be hoped to throw light on the capabilities of the different villages, were summoned before the Council, the circumstances of each village in the State were separately discussed, the opinions of all were freely listened to, and finally the amount of the State demand on the village fixed for the year.

The increase in some villages on the demand of Sumbut 1926 amounted to 12 per cent., while the reduction on others came to as much as 20 per cent. The manipulation of village assessments in this manner gave us a total sum of Rupees 6,91,394.

The Lumberdars of villages were summoned to Dholepoor, the assessments on each village read out; care was taken that each should be thoroughly heard and understood, all were informed that any demand beyond this sum was unauthorised and should be refused, but that, on the other hand, no objections to the sum now demanded would be heard.

The assessments for each village were posted up outside each tehsil building, where they could be seen and verified by all.

In the absence of any measurement statistics or current written information regarding the capabilities of villages I could not devise any plan more likely to lead to fair average results than the above; it has worked well during the year, and has only required modification in special localities and for special causes which I shall detail further on.

14. *Amount realised.*—From the 1st of April 1874 to the 31st March 1875 Rupees (6,05,308) six lakhs five thousand three hundred and

eight were realised on account of land revenue. This would at first sight appear to argue a loss of Rupees (89,035) eighty-nine thousand and thirty-five. Such however is not really the case.

The revenue collections in the State for each Sumbut are held to commence on the 1st of June, and last up to the end of the succeeding May.

The above figures do not represent the real receipts of the year according to the State accounts; they show the sums realised during two months, April and May 1874, for Sumbut 1930 (A.D. 1873-74), and ten months only for Sumbut 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).

On my first arrival at Dholepoor in January 1874, finding the revenue collections much in arrears I put on pressure to get them in as quickly as possible, while during the year now under review, on the contrary, we have, as already reported in my letter No. 41, dated 15th March 1875, to your address, avoided, wherever it was possible to do so, pressing villages for the payment of revenue on crops which were still in the ground. We preferred, as far as we could do so with safety, to wait until the grain was ready to be sold by the cultivator.

The consequence of this action has been to diminish the receipts for the first ten months of Sumbut 1931 which come under this Report.

There was thus on the 31st March 1875 still left to collect for the rubbee or cold weather crop a considerable balance of revenue, Rupees (2,50,000) two lakhs-fifty thousand; of this we shall realise Rupees (2,25,000) two lakhs twenty-five thousand, we shall not collect Rupees (25,000) twenty-five thousand.

The total of receipts on land for the State revenue Sumbut 1931 (A.D. 1874-75) will amount to Rupees 6,69,000.

The remission of Rupees (25,000) twenty-five thousand has been necessitated by the following causes:—

15. *Causes of remission in Munnia and Gird.*—I last year reported that in many instances Lumberdars and ryots had abandoned their villages in consequence of years of successive losses, exactions, and mismanagement.

This was more particularly the case in the Pergunnahs of "Gird and Munnia" and of "Rajakhera."

The greatest "exodus" took place after the famine of Sumbut 1925 (A.D. 1868-69), since then, by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, a large tract of country in Gird and Munnia, including 18 villages, has been flooded for several successive rainy seasons; the water lies on portions of the land until far on into the cold weather, decimating the miserable remainder of the inhabitants by the malaria caused by its evaporation, and finally leaving the land in many places covered with the "rhe," which the moisture has attracted to the surface.

The condition of these villages has not been such as to induce the return of the inhabitants who had left them, nor can I entertain any hope of permanently improving this state of things until an efficient scheme for draining off these accumulations of surface water has been

carried out. In the meantime the evil increases year by year, the land becomes sourer and more impoverished, and the inhabitants fewer in number.

It appeared urgently necessary to take some steps to mitigate the further aggravation of injury which next rains might be expected to bring.

Taking advantage of such means as were at our disposal, we have had the flooded area roughly surveyed and levels taken in order to ascertain the lie of the country and the direction of the present tendency to drainage. We are assisting this by cutting through such obstacles as appear obviously to check the flow of the surface water in the direction of its natural outlets, the "Parbuth" and "Ootungun" Nuddces.

I hope to have this work completed before the rains at a cost of from twelve to thirteen hundred rupees. It will no doubt give some relief to the submerged villages, but the services of a trained Engineer will be required to carry out a thoroughly efficient drainage system over the entire tract. The cost of these operations should not exceed Rupees (10,000) ten thousand which, being spent during the end of the cold, and beginning of the hot, weather of 1876-77, would be distributed over the Budgets of two years.

We have in the Budget Estimate for 1875-76, herewith forwarded, provided for a sum of Rupees (4,000) four thousand with this object. I purpose submitting a separate Report on this subject, with a view to soliciting the deputation of an Assistant Engineer from the Department Public Works for one year to this State. The land revenue assessed on these villages is about Rupees (27,000) twenty-seven thousand, which is a low rate compared to the amounts which were paid by the villages before they became subject to these annual floods, and which they would pay again without difficulty were they released from the consequences of this periodical submersion. In this view it has been thought better not to reduce the assessment, but to grant such remissions as the state of the villages may appear to require. In no village were *all* the lands rendered unfit for cultivation of either khureef or rubbee crops, but in all the culturable area was considerably diminished.

The remission of revenue this year in "Gird and Munnia" will not be less than Rupees (10,000) ten thousand.

16. *Causes of remissions in "Rajakhera."* Remissions on account of the ravages of the "kapra" worm.—In the Pergunnah of "Rajakhera" a large proportion of the gram crops were lost in 21 villages from the ravages of the "kapra," a worm which appears in certain years and under certain imperfectly known conditions. It devours the seed and roots of the young gram plants leaving whole fields entirely bare.

Remissions in the "Rehna" tract.—A tract called "Rehna," including 28 villages, all either actually in, or bordering on, the ravines of the Chumbul, and inhabited principally by "Towur" Thakoors and "Goojurs," has always proved a source of trouble.

The land, although fairly productive, is for the most part unirrigated; water is deep below the surface and difficult of access.

The assessments do not appear to be more than the land could pay with fair cultivation, but the "Towurs" are improvident and in debt, and the "Goojurs" prefer to eke out a livelihood from illicit sources of gain to attaching themselves to the tamer and more laborious occupations of husbandry.

In the entire tract the land is sparsely and badly cultivated.

Strong as in their unassailable positions in the ravines, the inhabitants of most of these villages used formerly to combine in resisting every effort to force them to pay their revenue, unless the State officials came to demand it backed by an overwhelming force.

This contingency has happily been avoided during the year under report; there has been no attempt at open resistance, but every device is resorted to to evade payment. I took occasion last cold weather to see personally all the Lumberdars of these villages, and I went, as far as it was possible to do so, into the condition of every village, its capabilities, and its necessities, and endeavoured to understand the nature of the particular difficulty which would in each case have to be overcome before arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the Lumberdars.

The complaints might, in each instance, be brought under one of three heads—over-assessment, want of water, or debt.

Of the extent to which complaints of over-assessment were well founded it is difficult to judge, until the area of each village has been measured and accurately recorded. Of the scarcity of water there was no doubt, and measures were at once taken to repair the wells which could be made available, so as to ensure the possession by every village of at least one well for drinking purposes. Arrangements were also made for the repair of three tanks, each of which would irrigate a considerable area and would materially improve the condition of several villages.

By bunding up portions of ravines a great deal more might doubtless be done towards providing further means of irrigation in this tract.

I noticed several places which appeared to be adapted for this purpose, but I preferred to postpone these projects until our action could be guided and controlled by the advice of a professional Engineer.

The third cause of complaint, the debt difficulty, underlay the others in nearly every instance; it was the most embarrassing of all.

If not grappled with, our efforts for the material improvement of villages in other respects would be to a great extent neutralized, while, on the other hand, considering the improvident habits of the people we had to deal with, it was to be feared that interference on our part might only afford temporary relief, and might ultimately tend to increase the evils which we sought to correct.

The Council and I were anxious to avoid the extreme measure of dispossessing any Lumberdars and Zemindars unless actually forced to do so.

The measure, unpopular everywhere, would be particularly difficult to maintain in a country of ravines, in every inhabitant of which the dispossessed Zemindar would find a warm sympathiser.

It would be difficult too to find persons willing to take up villages in such a neighbourhood, separated only by the Chumbul (fordable for six months of the year) from the Gwalior territory, where raids could with every facility be organized, and to which the raiders could again at once retire with but little fear of molestation.

It was ultimately decided that in some instances, where the character and position of the Zemindars appeared to afford greater hopes of success, a Schedule of debts should be called for and a composition with the creditors attempted by the Council. This is now being done. The money-lenders are usually not unwilling to effect a compromise, and, if we can only succeed in crying down the further credit of Zemindars so as to prevent their being able to obtain fresh loans, I do not despair of being able to report favorably on the attempt.

Security for good behaviour taken from the worst Goojurs.—Security for good behaviour has been taken in the Criminal Court of the Nazim of the State from the worst of the Goojurs of this tract, and, I have reason to believe, with good effect.

In this Pergunnah of "Rajakhera" the remissions of revenue on account of injury to crops by the "kapra" worm, and of debt and bad cultivation in the villages of the "Rehna Ilaka," will amount to a sum of Rupees (11,000) eleven thousand.

17. The Naib Tehsildar of Baree has been for the present deputed to the special charge of the "Rehna" tract, which will require the entire attention of one officer.

18. *Remissions and suspensions in Baree and Kalaree.*—In the Pergunnahs of "Baree" and "Kalarce" remissions and suspensions on various accounts in several villages amounting altogether in both pergunnahs to Rupees (4,000) four thousand have been found necessary.

19. *No remissions in Busseree.*—The full revenue demand will be collected in the Pergunnah of "Busseree."

20. It has been announced throughout the State that no enhancement of revenue will be made on any village during the ensuing Sumbut 1932.

21. It will probably be found necessary again next year (Sumbut 1932) to lower the demand to a certain extent in the villages of "Munnia and Gird" and of the "Rehna Ilaka," but I do not anticipate that the loss need be so considerable as that now reported. With a proper system of drainage in "Munnia" and "Gird," and improved cultivation in "Rehna," the loss of revenue should in Sumbut 1933 disappear altogether; while it will be seen further on that in that year the results of increased irrigation should permit us somewhat to enhance the demand in villages of other localities, which will have benefited by the new wells and tanks now constructed or projected.

22. *Irrigation.*—The area under cultivation in the State being taken as 100, the area irrigated would only be about 10.

There are in all the pergunnahs great capabilities for the construction of means of irrigation, and with a moderate yearly expenditure the irrigated area might in a few years be increased to 20 per cent. on the cultivated land.

Before this next rains I hope that the construction and repair of 115 wells and 33 tanks will have been completed by the State at an expenditure of Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand. The average number of runs on each well is two; the average number of beegahs irrigated by each run is five; this gives us 1,150 beegahs of land newly irrigated by wells. The tanks lately repaired are principally old Badshahee tanks, long broken, empty, and neglected. Some are capable of irrigating very large areas at a considerable profit; that at Mouzah "Khanpoor" in the "Baree" Pergunnah for instance irrigates over 500 beegahs, which from being assessed at 8 and 12 annas a beegah is now worth Rupees 3. Taking, however, the average of the land irrigated by each of the 33 tanks at only 50 beegahs.

We get an increased irrigated area from tanks of 1,650 beegahs, or from wells and tanks 2,800 beegahs.

If we fix at Rupees 2 per beegah, the increased capability of assessment of this land in its irrigated, as compared to its former unirrigated, state, we arrive at a result of increased capability of assessment amounting to Rupees 5,600 a year obtained at an expenditure of Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand, of which a portion of the amount lent for wells, or about Rupees (10,000) ten thousand, is recoverable in four years.

Former Tuccavee advances.—The arrangement under which money was formerly advanced by the State for tuccavee was as follows:—

As far as I can discover only one tank was made or repaired during the last 30 years at Dholepoor. In this solitary instance the entire expense was borne by the State.

Money was occasionally, but unfrequently, advanced to make or repair wells.

In the case of money being advanced to make a *new* well Rupees (25) twenty-five was given as a free gift from the Maharana; the rest, and all money for *repairs* of wells, was recovered in two or three years with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, and the increased area supposed to be irrigated was at once assessed at irrigated rates, even before the well was in work.

Money for the purchase of bullocks and for seed was generally advanced by a banker, it was recovered in the year succeeding that during which it was advanced with interest at 25 per cent. These rules were unwisely onerous to the cultivator, and they have now been altered as follows:—

Present Rules for Tuccavee advances.—New tanks are made and old tanks repaired by the State in every case where the Engineering difficulties are not too great a strain upon our unskilled resources, and when a clear profit of at least 10 per cent. on the outlay can be surely hoped for.

This money is not recovered from the villages benefited, except as interest on the outlay in the form of extra assessment proportionate to the number of beegahs irrigated by the tank.

Money is advanced without interest for the making and repairs of wells, after ascertaining the existing necessity for the well and the ability of the borrower to repay the amount. The money is advanced

in two equal instalments to the Tehsildar, who assures himself of, and certifies to, the manner in which it is spent.

Twenty-five rupees of the amount advanced *for a new well* is considered as a free gift from the State, the rest is recovered without interest in equal instalments in three or four years.

No extra assessment is charged upon land irrigated by a well so constructed from funds advanced by the State, until the well has been working for one year, and the cultivator has enjoyed the entire benefit of it for one "khureef" and one "rubbee" season.

In order to encourage new settlers to come to a village, a free gift of Rupees 2 for each house, together with wood and thatching grass, is accorded by the State, and money is advanced on loan for the purchase of bullocks.

The interest on advances for seed and bullocks has been reduced from 25 to 12 per cent. During the first six months of the year under report the former practice of permitting the State Banker to make these advances with a State guarantee was continued, but with the reduced rate of interest; for the last six months all advances have been made by the State direct.

The advances under this head alone amount to Rupees (26,000) twenty-six thousand.

Numerous demands for wells.—The demands for advances for wells are much more numerous than we can possibly satisfy at once, and we are able only to give them in most instances to villages in which necessity for such help has been demonstrated.

Capabilities for the construction of tanks.—In like manner the number of tanks constructed and repaired is small contrasted with what might be done if we had more funds and the services of a trained Engineer at our disposal.

I have no hesitation in asserting that the present expenditure of a lakh of rupees in wells and tanks would, after allowing for eventualities, expense of repairs, &c., produce an income of not less than 10 per cent. on the outlay, besides materially improving the condition of the agricultural classes.

23. *Cold weather Tour of 1874-75.*—During the cold weather of 1874-75 I induced three of the Members of the Council to accompany me in camp on a tour through the State.

We had the great advantage of the presence of Mr. La Touche, then on deputation to the State.

We visited a large number of villages, enquired into and verified their condition, wants, and capabilities. We saw all the landowners in each pergunnah, and settled on the spot, as far as it was possible to do so, all complaints and cases, revenue, civil, and criminal, which were brought before us.

24. *Tehsilee records.*—The offices of the tehsils were inspected. They were, as far as records of past years were concerned, in a miserable state of confusion and incompleteness; it had been the custom that when a tehsildar was dismissed or removed, he carried off with

him as many of the records relating to his tenure of office as he could lay his hands on.

The result may well be imagined.

To remedy the past was impossible, we have however now provided for a better system some of the most important forms kept up in tehsils in the North-Western Provinces, the "Urzirsal," "Dakhla Buih," "Seaha Buih," "Khuteconce" (3), and the "Towzee" were introduced, and a periodical inspection and report on the manner in which they were kept up arranged for.

We shall at any rate have correct tehsil records from the 1st January 1874.

25. *Compilation of statistics regarding Malgoozaree villages.*—Statistics regarding every malgoozaree village in the State detailing briefly the most prominent facts regarding the village, its revenue, its supposed area, cultivated and uncultivated, its wells and tanks, its inhabitants, its wants and its capabilities, have been compiled during the year under review. They are fairly exact; they have been found so far most useful as a reference in the Office of the Council where no such information existed in any shape, and they will prove valuable in the event of a revenue settlement being decided on.

26. *Nankar.*—The malgoozaree villages of the State are 380 in number; of these 210 pay, besides the Government revenue, a total sum of Rupees (29,134) twenty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty four as "nankar." This sum is distributed over the different villages in amounts varying from Rupees (15) fifteen to Rupees (775) seven hundred and seventy-five.

"Nankar" was originally a grant made by the State from the land revenue assessed on the village to one or two, and occasionally to all, the Lumberdars of the village.

The grant was sometimes a free gift for service rendered either to the Maharana personally or to the State, as on the occasion of some local disturbance, often it was awarded as payment for the watch and protection of a ghât or a disturbed border locality; it was, however, in far the larger number of cases intended as an inducement, in addition to the usual 5 per cent. on the revenue demand, to decide the more powerful Thakoors to throw their influence on the side of the State and to assist in effecting the collection of the land revenue.

"Nankar" has always been a subject of much difficulty alike shirked by Dewans, Council, and Tehsildars, and understood by none.

Wherever the grant is in shamlat, and all the Lumberdars share equally in the advantage, no complaint is made, but these cases are few; in the many instances where one or two Lumberdars only are thus privileged, complaint on the part of all the others, together with a refusal to pay either that or any portion of the revenue until relieved from the obnoxious charge, has every year occurred as a matter of course.

Enquiry with the hope of ascertaining any fact which might enable the enquirer to arrive at a just decision in any particular case was a task of considerable difficulty. The grantees have no Sunnuds.

In no case are complete records to be found of how, when, by whom, or for what purpose the nankar was granted.

In some instances entries occur either in the tehsil or in the Dewanny Office of account, stating that in Sumbut 1920 (A.D. 1863-64) it was found and recorded that certain Lumberdars, whose names are given, had been from ancient times ("kuddeem se") entitled to certain sums as "nankar."

In the cases of grants since Sumbut 1920 the year of the grant is given, but not the reason of granting the "nankar."

27. *Basis on which nankar grants are now being dealt with.*—The Council have now consented to take up and deal finally with the subject on the following basis :—

Complete records of all nankar have been made out from such information as was obtainable either in the Tehsilee or Dewannee Offices, or from trustworthy oral evidence, or other proof.

Wherever it can be clearly shown that the grant was given unconditionally, or that any service is generally known to have been rendered by the grantee or his ancestors, so as to encourage a probability that the grant was made in consequence of this service.

The grant will be maintained unconditionally.

In all cases where it is proved, or where the position of the village, or its circumstances, or common report, render it probable that the grant was intended as payment for the watch and protection of a ghât or a border, and in all cases where it is proved or probable that the grant was intended to ensure the assistance of the grantees in the collection of the revenue of their village, enquiry will be made as to what steps the grantees have taken to maintain their trust, and they will be warned that the continuance and maintenance of the grant will depend on their future observance of the conditions under which it is held to have been made.

All cases not shown to belong to either of the two first categories will be classed under the last head.

"Nankar" originally formed a part of the land revenue collected from villages; before the grant these several amounts were the property of the State, and since the grant they have been collected from villages in excess of the State demand.

"Nankar" is therefore either the property of the State or that of the grantee, not that of the village.

In the event of the Council seeing fit to withhold the amount from the grantee, it will revert to the State, and will be added to, and form a part of, the State demand.

The practice of Lumberdars first deducting the amount of their nankar from the village collections, and then handing over the balance to the tehsils to meet the revenue demand as far as it will go, must be discontinued.

"Nankar" will in future be received and taken by grantees *after*, and not *before*, the State demand has been satisfied.

28. *Tankadars.*—The tankadaree talookas of Sir Muthra and of Rijownee are held under the Maharana of Dholepoor by feudal tenure by the Rao of Sir Muthra and the Thakoor of Rijownee respectively, the income of the former is about a lakh of rupees he pays Rupees (20,000) twenty thousand as a yearly revenue to the State. The latter's income is small, and he only pays Rupees (1,651) one thousand six hundred fifty-one revenue.

Both owe nuzzerana to Dholepoor on investiture and on certain other occasions, both are to a certain extent independent, and both are offshoots of the Kerowlee Jadons.

The relations of these Thakoors with the State are satisfactory.

29. *Jaghire villages.*—Sixty-one villages of the State have been at different times given away in "jaghire;" they represent an annual revenue of Rupees 1,04,450; they were all granted on condition of service and of furnishing a certain number of horsemen for duty in the State.

The definition and record of the conditions of this service have, in many instances, caused us considerable trouble, nor have we even yet succeeded in assuring ourselves that they are not frequently eluded and ignored.

Oobaree.—Some instances have come to light in which the amount of the estimated rent-roll of the "jaghire" village was in excess of the sum which the Maharana had determined to make over to the Jaghiredar, this excess is called *oobaree*, and is theoretically supposed to be payable by the Jaghiredar into the Treasury; it never has been, however, so paid. The amount of "*oobaree*," of which we have become aware during the past year, amounts to Rupees (1,236) twelve hundred thirty-six, distributed over 29 jaghires.

"*Nukd Sewae Jaghire.*"—In other cases the estimated rent-roll of the jaghire fell short of the amount desired to be given to the Jaghiredar, and was supposed to make good from the Treasury. This is termed "*Nukd Sewae Jaghire*;" it amounts to Rupees (877) eight hundred seventy-seven, distributed over (14) fourteen jaghires.

In presence of the very incomplete and unsatisfactory nature of the State records regarding either "*oobaree*" or "*Nukd Sewae Jaghire*," the Council have refrained from pressing the State claim for the one or from authorizing the disbursement of the other to claimants unless full proof is submitted.

Several disputes between Jaghiredars and their tenants have come up for decision during the year under review. We were however in each case able to settle the matters in dispute by mutual agreement of both parties.

30. *Maafee villages.*—Forty-four villages representing an annual revenue of Rupees (39,948) thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-eight have been granted away principally to Brahmins in rent-free or "*maafee*" tenure.

31. *Grants of portions of villages in jaghire.*—Grants of portions of villages in jaghire and maafee were common during the life of the

late Maharana. These are in *excess* of the (61) sixty-one and of the (44) forty four villages respectively mentioned above.

We have not yet been able to obtain a correct record of the grants.

The same disorder prevailed here that is to be met with in all other transactions during the period of Maharana Bhugwunt Sing's occupation of the "guddee."

In cases where, say, 100 beegahs of land worth Rupee (1) a beegah were granted, if the grantee happened to be a man of influence, he had no difficulty in obtaining possession of 200 beegahs of the best land in the village worth Rupees (5) five a beegah.

Such extreme cases are perhaps rare, but they are far from being unknown.

In an enquiry last year in the Baree Pergunnah I discovered that a favored Sirdar of the late Rana's had not only thus taken all the best land, but had actually included in it every pucca well in the village, seven in all.

Generally speaking, the amount of land really granted has not been much exceeded, but in nearly every case, land of a much better description than that which it was intended to give has been taken; for instance, a grantee of 100 beegahs of land worth Rupee (1) one a beegah may have contented himself with appropriating only 110 or 115 beegahs, but it is nearly certain to be from the best land in the village.

These cases are very difficult to deal with, it is impossible to abide by any hard and fast rules; the circumstances to be taken into consideration in each are different from those of the others. No two can be viewed from the same stand-point, and it certainly would not be politic or likely to lead to satisfactory results, if we were summarily to dispossess every person without distinction who is now found to have appropriated land to a greater extent, or of a superior quality than that which he is entitled by the terms of his Sunnud.

In many cases no Sunnuds are forthcoming, and the Jaghiredar or Maafedar has held for 20 or 30 years on the report that a verbal order had been issued by the Maharana that he was to have so many beegahs of land in jaghire or maafee in a certain village: the order was at the time no doubt entered in the Tehsilee Records, but these were soon lost or made away with on the transfer of the Tehsildar, and no record is now to be found, so, although it is a matter of notoriety that the man did get a grant from the Rana, no one can prove how many beegahs were given.

We have hitherto contented ourselves with endeavoring to ascertain how many beegahs and what quality of land in each village are now held by Jaghiredars and Maafedars, and each case as it comes up is dealt with on its merits.

All information obtainable regarding these irregular tenures is being collected, and in the meantime any more general measures to be taken with reference to them may perhaps be conveniently postponed until the complete revision of all holdings which will be necessitated by the settlement operations for which proposals have been laid before you.

32. *Dates of revenue instalments.*—The dates of the incidence of the revenue instalments are, as reported by Mr. La Touche in paragraph 13 of his letter dated 11th March 1875—

For khureef, 14th October and 12th December.

For rubbee, 20th February and 20th April.

The former dates remain unaltered, but those for the “rubbee” instalments have been, wherever practicable, postponed to the 31st March and 31st May.

This indulgence has been extended to all villages which afforded a reasonable hope of ultimate payment, but to apply the measure universally and to at once include in its operation the unreliable and refractory ravine and border villages would be dangerous and unwise.

33. The improvements introduced into the vexatious system of “dhous” (“dustuks”) and the suppression of the numerous and harrassing exactions which burdened the malgoozaree villages have already been detailed in paragraphs 13 and 15 of Mr. La Touche’s report dated 11th March 1875.

34. *State debt and Government loan.*—I will now proceed to report on the settlement of the State debt and on the disposal of the sum of Rupees (7,00,000) seven lakhs advanced by the Government of India as a loan to the Dholepoor State and placed at my disposal on the 6th of March 1874.

I have the honor to append a statement tabulating the full accounts relating to the debt and to the loan. Captain Roberts in his letters Nos. 203 and 410, dated respectively the 28th April and 16th August

Columns 1 and 2 of State- 1873, addressed to you, reported that the ment herewith appended. debts of the State, of which he forwarded a list, amounted to Rupees (8,17,748-8-3) eight lakhs seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, eight annas and three pies. Of these liabilities Rupees (1,80,003-15-3) one lakh eighty thousand three rupees, fifteen annas and three pies (not Rupees 1,78,779-10-9 as I erroneously

Column 3 of Statement ap- stated last year) were paid off by Captain pendend. Roberts and Sir Dinkur Rao, during Sir Dinkur Rao’s tenure of office as guardian, between the 31st May and 31st December 1873.

On my taking charge of the office of Political Agent I found on

Column 4 of Statement ap- the 1st of January 1874 a balance of the pendend. debt, recorded in Captain Roberts’ list and letters above alluded to, amounting to Rupees (6,37,744-9-0,) six lakhs thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-four, nine annas, still unsettled.

The fact however that the large sum of Rupees (1,80,000) one lakh eighty thousand was diverted from revenue to meet these most pressing claims had necessitated the incurring of a new debt in order to carry on the ordinary current work and expenditure.

The pay of the State establishments too had been running on and the interest on debts to bankers accumulating. The new debt

thus contracted before I took charge amounted to Rupees (1,61,229-1-6) one lakh sixty-one thousand two hundred twenty-nine, one anna, and six pies only.

This, added to the balance of the old debt left unsettled, as shown above, made the total liabilities of the State on the 1st January 1874

to amount to Rupees (7,99,273-10-6) seven lakhs ninety-nine thousand two hundred seventy-three, ten annas, and six pies; of this sum Rupees (5,01,530-2-4) five lakhs one thousand five hundred thirty, two annas, and four pies, have

been paid and satisfied out of the Government loan in the interval from the 1st January 1874 to the 31st March 1875.

Claims amounting to Rupees 98,975-10-5 were on examination found to be without foundation and were struck off and disallowed. A balance

of Rupees 1,98,770-15-9 remained unsettled.

Of the Government loan of Rupees (7,00,000,) seven lakhs, Rupees 5,01,530-2-4 were up to the 31st March 1875, as shown above, expended in the payment of the State debt, and a balance of Rupees 1,98,469-13-8 stood to the credit of the loan fund on that date.

See Statement.

35. The amount of labor involved in clearing up and settling these claims was considerable.

A separate order of the Council was passed and recorded in every case that came before them, the money was paid in cash or by cheque in their presence, and a receipt taken and attached to the Missal, so as to form a complete record of the enquiry into, and disposal of, each case.

The results arrived at by this careful and systematic enquiry were most satisfactory, they are recorded in Column 9 of the Statement and have enabled us to effect a saving of Rupees 98,975-10-5, or nearly one-eighth of the entire debt.

36. The balance of Rupees 1,98,770-15-9, shown in Column 10 of the Statement as still due on the 31st March is accounted for as follows:—

The sum of Rupees 1,86,877 will, in accordance with the request of the Maharaja of Puttiala entirely acquiesced in by the Council of Dholepoor, have been paid and remitted to His Highness before this Report reaches your hands. The facts have already been laid before you demiofficially, and as soon as the receipt is acknowledged from Puttiala, I shall do myself the honor to report specially in official form the circumstances under which the claim has been adjusted.

The remainder, Rupees 11,893-15-9, consists of items as yet unclaimed.

It is proposed to keep the accounts open up to the 30th September and then write off the amount still left unsettled.

Claims to the undermentioned sums will probably be established :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Military	1,875	10	6
Domestic establishments...	329	8	9
Maafee	5,352	3	3
Bhugwan Dass	62	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,200	0	0
Total	8,819	6	6

Claims to the undermentioned sums will probably *not* be established :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Military	110	8	0
Domestic establishments...	325	7	9
Civil	61	13	0
Maafee	1,702	7	0
Miscellaneous	874	5	6
Total	3,074	9	3

On closing the accounts on the 30th September 1875 a final report will be submitted.

37. The first yearly instalment of Rupees (1,35,000,) one lakh thirty-five thousand, in repayment of Rupees one lakh principal and Rupees thirty-five thousand interest, for one year, on the Government loan of Rupees (7,00,000,) seven lakhs, was remitted by me on the 20th March 1875.

Receipt has been acknowledged by the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces.

The instalment was met from revenue. I have applied to have a Book Transfer effected to the credit of the Government of India (on account of the State Loan) of a further sum of Rupees 30,000 held to the credit of the Dholepoor State by the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Central India, on account of receipts of tolls on the Chumbul Bridge, Agra and Bombay Road.

38. It will be perhaps convenient if I should here lay before you a regular estimate of receipts and expenditure for the past year, together with the Budget Estimate for 1875-76.

I have the honor to append this Statement.

39. *Receipts for 1874-75.*—The regular estimate of receipts and expenditure is for actuals for the whole twelve (12) months. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year 1874-75 was Rupees 3,34,397-7-6, of which Rupees 1,00,004-9-9 was an advance from the Loan Fund, made with a view to settling claims paid at Dholepoor in cash, and Rupees 2,34,392-13-9, the balance of receipts of revenue from the preceding year.

Land Revenue.—The receipts for 1874-75 on account of land revenue, Rupees (6,05,303-2-6,) six lakhs five thousand three hundred and eight, two annas and six pies, have already been explained in paragraph 14 of this Report.

40. *Tankadaree.*—The receipts for “tankadaree” were swollen by the recoveries of Rupees (5,964,) five thousand nine hundred and sixty-four, arrears of former years, and by the addition of the amount of revenue paid by “*Nimroul*,” a village in the Gwalior territory belonging to this State. “*Nimroul*” is not properly a “tankadaree” village, but it has always been entered under this head; it paid last year Rupees (2,900,) two thousand and nine hundred only.

“*Oobaree.*”—There were no “oobaree” receipts during the year 1874-75.

41. *Customs.*—Customs show an increase of Rupees (6,405,) six thousand four hundred and five only over the year 1873-74, while the cost of collection has decreased by Rupees (695,) six hundred and ninety-five only through revision of establishment, making the total increase over last year under this head Rupees (7,000,) seven thousand. During the year under review the whole subject of Customs has come under revision. The principal points taken up were—

1st.—The reorganization of the establishment and redistribution of duties, the saving thus effected has not been large; it amounts only to Rupees (695,) six hundred and ninety-five in eight months; but a considerable increase in efficiency has been attained.

The system of check on the amounts actually levied at Customs Chowkees was very inefficient. We have now caused the introduction everywhere of “*ruwunnahs*” or check receipt passes.

The receipt pass certifies the nature of the articles taxed, their weight, the rate at which taxed, the amount paid, the date on which paid, and to whom; a duplicate remains in the Check Book, from which the original is torn off and made over to the individual satisfying the customs dues. Frequent inspection and test of the entries at uncertain times render attempts at embezzlement difficult to carry out without detection.

The 2nd subject which demanded attention was the diminution of the prohibitive transit duties which had been instituted by the late Rana. These duties bore with a particularly injurious incidence upon opium and salt.

Owing to the fact that the passage of goods along the Trunk Road from Agra to Bombay is free, the greater portion of the trade passing through the State is unaffected by the customs. A great deal of opium in transit from “*Kotah*” to “*Gwalior*” and “*Indore*” would however pass through the State from “*Kerowlee*” to the Trunk Road, were it not for the repellent effect of the duty of Rupees 3 and twelve 12 annas a maund heretofore levied.

Opium was actually carried two marches out of the way by infamous roads through the “*Kerowlee*” ravines in order to avoid “*Dholepoor*.”

In like manner the salt trade from "Blhurtpoor" to "Gwalior" and beyond, in order to avoid payment of the "Dholepoor" transit duty of 4 annas per maund, used to take a long detour through British districts so as to strike the Trunk Road clear of this State. The shortest and easiest road would bring it right through "Dholepoor" territory.

The Council have consented to lower the duty on opium to Rupees (2-12) two and twelve annas, and that on salt to two annas per maund: the result has been to bring a portion of the trade in this direction and to increase the receipts, but a still further reduction of Rupees (1-12) one and twelve annas, on opium will have to be made and the duty brought down to (1) one rupee per maund before the full beneficial effect of the annas measure is obtained.

3rd.—The high duty on the sale of salt encouraged smuggling, for the suppression of which a considerable establishment would have been necessary, the duty has been reduced from eight annas to four a maund.

Salt is not manufactured to any considerable extent in "Dholepoor;" it is brought from the outside, principally from "Blhurtpoor."

The rights to manufacture and sell "bhang," "churru," "ganja," opium, and tobacco were all lumped together in one contract.

The contract for the four first drugs has been maintained.

Tobacco has been separated from the contract. Sales have been thrown open; they are taxed at the rate of one rupee and eight annas per maund, and sellers are made to take out a license at a cost of Rupees 4 a year.

This last measure has been of too recent introduction to allow of its being judged, it was forced upon us by the universal complaints of the excessive prices charged for tobacco by the Contractor who had the monopoly in his hands.

The contract for the sale and manufacture of spirits was sold separately for Rupees (1,586) fifteen hundred and eighty-six for 1874-75.

A number of petty taxes which weighed heavily on the poor, such as that on "sirboojahs," or bundles brought on the head for sale, that on the sale of home manufactured thread in small quantities by poor people, &c., &c., have been remitted.

The tax on the manufacture of coarse cloth has been reduced from six (6) pies to (4) four pies in the rupee.

Many of these changes are only tentative.

The reorganization of establishment and of system and the introduction of check "ruwunnahs" have been only working for (8) eight months of the year under report.

42. *Fines*.—The item fines does not appear to demand special notice.

43. *Kusrat*.—Kusrat or commission includes the monthly sum of Rupees (200) two hundred, paid by the contractor of the "Kotha" (or Commissariat Department) for the feed of the stud, State cattle, elephants, &c. On my first arrival at Dholepoor I had considerable difficulty

in arranging for the feed of these animals on any conditions; they had been occasionally left without food by the Bunniah, who refused to give further credit. My guarantee for monthly payments was accepted with difficulty and doubt. Things, however, soon improved, and we have now for the last eight months received in the Treasury for the privilege of taking the contract Rupees (200) two hundred a month from a wealthy Bunniah who has furnished excellent security for Rupees (32,000) thirty-two thousand; he has always in advance in his hands an amount equal to one month's expenditure, or about Rupees (4,000) four thousand.

The amount of grain issued and its quality is carefully examined each day, and the bills are paid monthly on certificates signed by the "Khasgee" Officer and examined by the Council.

The remainder of the item "Kusrat" is composed of the "dustoor" of (6) six pie in the rupee invariably taken on cash payments of bills to tradesmen. This "dustoor" used to be taken by heads of departments; I have caused it to be collected and lodged in the Treasury.

44. *Stamps*.—The sale of stamps in revenue and civil cases and on deeds is steadily increasing.

45. *Garden produce*.—The amount received for garden produce (mangoes) improves every year.

46. *Hides*.—The next item is the contract for the hides of animals who die, the contractor levies toll from the Chumars; this is an old established custom.

47. *Tolls*.—The toll collections come from four small ghâts on the Chumbul worked only in the rains.

48. *Nursingjee*.—The dues for the Munder of Nursingjee, the State patron "deota," are collected from certain villages of the "Rajakhera" Pergunnah, the amount merely passes through the Treasury and is handed over to the temple in the "Khasgee" Department.

49. *Sale of horses*.—In miscellaneous the sale of horses was the proceeds of weeding from the stables.

50. *Nuzzurs*.—"Nuzzur" includes the offerings of Thakoors on succeeding to their hereditary lands.

51. *Different amounts received from Tehsils*.—Amounts received from tehsils include "Tulbana" and proceeds of land resumed during the year and not yet brought into the regular revenue accounts.

52. *Unclaimed property*.—Under the head of unclaimed property the accountants have erroneously included a number of items being recoveries from individuals of sums improperly retained by them on advances made in former years. These sums should have come under "refunds."

53. *Refunds*.—Refunds include Rupees (31,063-2-3) thirty-one thousand sixty-three two annas and three pies received as a refund from the Loan Fund on account of debt paid from revenue, and Rupees (11,437-2-6) eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-seven, two annas, and six pies only, refunds of "tuccavee" advances.

54. *Expenditure of 1874-75.*—The regular estimate of expenditure is for twelve (12) months' actuals, 1874-75.

Establishments.—The expenditure for the five establishments—"Jeb-Kurch," "Khasgee," Military, Civil, and Maafee—amounted to Rupees 7,60,930-4; of this Rupees 6,29,862-8 was for cost of establishment for the year, and Rupees 1,31,067-12 annas for arrears (debt): this was paid from Loan Fund. (See paragraphs 39 and 53).

55. *Deposits claimed.*—Deposits disbursed to claimants were sums held in deposit after issue of pay, the payees being absent, after one month the unclaimed amounts were reccredited in the Treasury, and when claimed and authority given were paid out under the above head.

56. *Repayment of Instalment of Loan.*—The repayment of the instalment of the loan to the Government has already been noticed.

57. *Inefficient balance.*—The item inefficient balance is swelled from the fact that accounts have this year for the first time been made up on the 31st March instead of 31st May. Advances for tuccavee, manufacture of charcoal, building and repairs, thatching, roads, uniform, furrashkhana, &c., have hitherto been closed and adjusted at the end of the State year, 31st May, the accounts were not ready for adjustment by the 31st March.

The largest item is "tuccavee" (seed, wells, tanks, &c.), which comes to Rupees (56,000) fifty-six thousand: this can only be partially adjusted this year; the different heads of the remainder will be cleared off by the end of the State year.

It will be seen further on that I have credited, at a low estimate, the amount likely to be recovered during the current year to revenue, 1875-76.

58. *Budget Estimate for 1875-76. Receipts.*—In submitting the Budget Estimate for 1875-76 I venture to claim your indulgence. I have no accounts of previous years for the purposes of comparison, and I feel that my previsions will lack the certainty which the experience of frequently recurring results alone can give.

59. We begin the year with an opening balance of Rupees (97,000) ninety-seven thousand.

60. *Land revenue.*—We have estimated the receipts from land revenue at Rupees 34,691, more than was collected in 1874-75 with reference to the large balance of arrears of revenue which remained to be collected on the 31st March 1875 (see paragraph 14). If our collections for Sumbut 1932 are only made in the same ratio as those in Sumbut 1931, we should collect Rupees 4,44,000 of current revenue up the 31st March 1876, in which case, with the Rupees 2,25,000 arrears for Sumbut 1931, we shall have collected by the 31st March 1876 a total sum under this head of Rupees 6,69,000. Rupees (6,40,000) six lakhs forty thousand then is probably not an unduly high estimate.

61. *Tankadars.*—The revenue from Tankadars is the full amount due from them: all will be paid. We have no arrears to claim, hence the diminution of Rupees (5,038-12) five thousand thirty-eight, twelve annas only.

62. *Customs*.—The receipts from customs may be fairly expected not to fall short of the amount estimated for, Rupees (46,000) forty-six thousand, which is only an increase of Rupees (3,422) three thousand four hundred twenty-two on our receipts of the past year during which we worked only eight months with the improved organisation.

63. *Fines*.—We have anticipated a falling off of Rupees (577) five hundred and seventy-seven from possible fluctuations in the next three items.

64. *Kusrat*.—In “Kusrat” we have counted upon receipts amounting to Rupees (2,500) two thousand five hundred, of which Rupees (2,400) two thousand four hundred are guaranteed by the “Kotha,” Commissariat, contract alone (see paragraph 43).

65. *Stamps*.—The progressive increase in the sale of stamps justify a hope that we shall succeed in realising an extra sum of Rupees (767) seven hundred and sixty-seven this year under this head.

66. *Garden produce and sale of hides*.—Contracts with security for the next two items, garden produce and sale of hides have been given at the rates estimated for.

67. *Toll collections*.—The increase in toll collections amounts to Rupees 34,001-14-3, of which Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand are receipts from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Department Public Works, on account of the Chumbul Bridge (debited in disbursements to repayment of loan), and Rupees (4,000) four thousand which we hope to receive during 1875-76.

I have reason to believe that over Rupees (5,000) five thousand have been collected from the bridge last year. Rupees 1-14-3 is an increase of tolls at the small ghâts.

68. *Sale of horses*.—In the next two items, sale of horses and deductions for absence without leave, we have anticipated a reduction of Rupees (1,018) one thousand eighteen in credits.

69. *Nuzzurs*.—“Nuzzur” shows an increase of Rupees (10,000) ten thousand balance of nuzzurana due by the “Rao of Sir Muthra,” which was suspended last year, and which he has arranged to liquidate during 1875-76.

70. *Different heads from Tehsils*.—The receipts from tehsils being fluctuating, we have prepared to sustain a loss of Rupees 1,026 during the year.

71. *Refunds*.—The amount of refunds on which we may fairly count has been ascertained to be about Rupees (28,000) twenty-eight thousand. We have put down the probable receipts at a lower figure, Rupees 26,650.

72. *Surput grass*.—The contract for surput grass for Rupees (1,500) fifteen hundred has been given on security, for that amount Rupees 500 have already been collected. The full amount will be realised.

73. *Charcoal*.—Rupees (500) five hundred for charcoal is a new item, larger receipts may be expected. The manufacture and sale of charcoal is a State monopoly. It is made for the most part in the jungles beyond “Baree.” No system of any kind existed, the jungles were cut down

indiscriminately and without reference to the quantity wanted, hundreds of maunds were stolen and sold in Agra: the Zemindars and villagers all joined in the pillage.

The jungle tracts in the neighbourhood of each village are now marked off into eight divisions, one of which is cut every year, thus giving time for the quickly growing scrub to recover itself; the big timber is reserved. The protection of the jungles, with the arrangements for cutting the wood required and for burning the charcoal, have been put in the hands of the Zemindars themselves, and the right to cut a certain quantity of wood every year for their own use and profit accorded to them formally as payment for their services. The arrangements are supervised by State officers.

Charcoal costs on the spot where it is made Rupee (1) one for five and a half maunds, but the expense of carriage quickly increases its price. At "Baree," the nearest tehsil, it has risen to Rupee (1) one for four maunds.

There used formerly to be a colony of "Lohars" (smiths) at "Baree," but they were three years ago driven away by the excessive amount to which the State raised the price of charcoal, two maunds for the rupee. We have by lowering the price to three maunds for the rupee induced a number of these "Lohars" to return, to the great advantage of our sales and of trade in Baree.

74. *Grazing and sale of grass.*—The next items, grazing and sale of grass, are new. The profits should much exceed the amounts entered.

The "roonds" or grass lands reserved to the State are 19 in number; they are capable of producing in average years 64,400 maunds of grass; 46,900 maunds are required for the State stables, cattle, elephants, and encamping grounds, this leaves us a balance of 17,500 maunds to dispose of. Some is being sold at Agra, the remainder will be let out for grazing.

75. *Sale of old brass.*—All the forts in the State are lumbered with old broken brass guns lying about everywhere on the ground. The Council have agreed to dispose of about 20 of these, averaging 80 maunds weight each, they should produce 1,600 maunds of metal, which at half price, five annas a seer, would give us Rupees 20,000. I have estimated for Rupees (10,000) ten thousand for this year.

76. *Total assets.*—Our total assests will thus probably amount to Rupees (9,13,370-8-11) nine lakhs thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy, eight annas, eleven pies.

77. *Budget expenditure establishments.*—The cost of the five establishments of Zeb Kureh, Khasee, Military, Civil, and Maafce we have estimated at Rupees (6,24,000) six lakhs twenty-four thousand, which is Rupees 5,862-8 less than in the expenditure of 1874-75 exclusive of arrears (debt paid in that year).

78. *Deposits.*—The item deposits does not need remark.

79. *Repayment of Loan.*—Repayment of loan includes Rupees 30,000 received from the Department Public Works, Central India, and Rupees 1,30,000 from current revenue.

80. *Public Works Settlement. Miscellaneous.*—The next three items, Public Works, Settlement, and Miscellaneous, are new. Our expenditure in settlement will not probably amount to more than Rupees (7,000) seven thousand this year.

As the full operations will scarcely commence before September, and the first cost should not exceed Rupees (1,000) one thousand a month, tanks and drainage will be included under the expenditure for Public Works.

The item Miscellaneous is meant to supplement any deficiencies in the other heads and to meet unforeseen expenditure.

81. *Inefficient balance.*—The system of advances has been, except in the item of "tuccavee" (advances for wells, seed, and bullocks), much cut down, and Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand will suffice for this head for the ensuing year.

82. *Total estimated expenditure.*—The estimated expenditure amounts to Rupees 8,75,000, leaving us a closing balance at the end of the year of Rupees (38,370-8-11) thirty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy, eight annas, eleven pies.

The result of our efforts tends to increase receipts and diminish expenditure.

We have endeavored in this Budget to under-estimate the one and over-estimate the other. We may therefore venture to hope that the outcome may be satisfactory.

83. *Criminal justice.*—The records of the Criminal Courts show that a total of 2,103 cases came up for trial during the year; of these 2,040 were disposed of, 63 cases remained undecided at the end of the year, 48 of these were petty cases.

In crimes of robbery, cattle theft, and heavy theft 60 criminals were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and security for good behaviour was taken from 54 of the worst characters in the State—Goojurs, Kachees, and Thakoors.

84. *Police.*—The Police have worked fairly during the year under review; they sent up for trial 1,642 cases, of which 1,175, or about 70 per cent., were convicted; this is below the average of British districts, but there is every reason to hope for a progressive improvement.

Three Police Officers were imprisoned, 23 dismissed, and 28 fined (51 in all) for different offences, including violation of duty.

The system of patrol on the Trunk Road has been well carried on, and the result has been that no case of dacoity or mail robbery, and only one attempt at robbery of a camel-waggon, has occurred during the year. The attempt was made in July last.

The night was dark and rainy, and a party of men coming suddenly out from both sides of the road, about four miles from Dholepoor, stopped a camel-waggon proceeding towards Agra. The cries of the driver and of the travellers attracted the attention of the mounted Police patrol party which was coming towards the spot. On their galloping up the robbers abandoned their attempt and fled; some of them were followed up, but the darkness was so intense and the ground so difficult owing to the heavy rain that was falling that all escaped.

We at one time hoped that the attempt would be brought home to the criminals, but the evidence was subsequently found to be false and the accused were released, repressive measures were however taken against the bad character of neighbouring villages suspected of complicity. Owing to the opportune arrival of the patrol no loss of property or injury to the passengers occurred. The freedom from crime of the Trunk Road is the more a matter for congratulation, that the traffic of passengers and goods in dāk gharries, camel vans, and bullock carts is very heavy and constant, day and night.

Thirteen cases of robbery occurred in various other localities on village roads; in (10) ten cases 17 persons were punished out of 22 concerned, three cases were not detected.

Owing to the repressive measures taken against the Goojurs cattle theft has much diminished in 1874-75; 432 head of cattle were stolen in 119 cases, 301 were recovered principally, I am bound to say, through the exertions of the owners. In 42 cases only was punishment inflicted either in the shape of imprisonment or security for good behaviour. The greater number of the cattle are at once carried off to Gwalior territory, and were only recovered by the owners on their paying a certain sum to the thieves.

85. Credit is due to the Nazim of the State, "Moonshee Pirbhoo Lall," for the manner in which he has supervised the criminal work and the action of the Police.

86. *Civil Courts*.—Five hundred and forty-seven civil cases were brought before the Courts, 444 were decided and 103 pending.

The latter amount has been no doubt unduly swelled by the fact that a number of decrees issued in former years, but never executed owing to the general laxity and carelessness which pervaded all departments, have lately been revised and directed by the Council to be again taken up for orders and execution.

87. *Revenue Courts*.—One thousand eight hundred and nineteen revenue cases came up for decision, 1,710 were decided and 109 were still under enquiry.

88. *Jail*.—The Jail is a large building at the "Pooranee Chadnee," five miles from Dholepoor; it contains 141 prisoners sentenced to various terms. It is clean, and the prisoners are healthy and well cared for.

Considerable sanitary improvements have been carried out under the directions of Dr. Spencer, Agency Surgeon of the Eastern States and of Dholepoor.

I have experienced considerable difficulty in introducing a system of labour.

I applied to the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Agra for permission to send to that Jail some of our prisoners for whom the State would pay, in order that they might be taught the trades exercised there.

Owing to the already crowded state of the Agra Jail, however, it was found impossible last year to accede to my request. I shall again solicit the favor this year.

As yet we have only 21 prisoners occupied in making ropes and *that*; we are however constructing workshops for making paper and weaving "durrees" and coarse cloth, and we shall, if necessary, employ skilled workmen from the outside to teach the prisoners.

89. *Dispensaries, and Vaccination.*—In the three dispensaries of the State at "Dholepoor," "Baree" and "Rajakhera" 9,176 patients were treated during the year, and the dispensaries are being yearly more resorted to.

The new vaccination establishment has done well, 3,753 vaccination operations were made during the cold season of 1874-75.

The expense incurred on account of dispensary and vaccination establishments was Rupees (3,336-0-7) three thousand three hundred thirty-six and seven pies only.

90. *Schools.*—There are seven schools in the State at "Dholepoor," at each of the other five tehsils and at "Pooranee Chadnee." Seventeen teachers are employed at yearly salaries amounting to Rupees (3,249-2-0) three thousand two hundred forty-nine and two annas. The expense of repairs, books, &c., come to Rupees (308-9-0) three hundred eight and nine annas, so that the total yearly cost amounts to Rupees (3,557-11-0) three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, eleven annas.

There are in all 443 scholars; the cost to the State is a fraction above Rupees 8 for each scholar. The boys' families pay nothing toward their education.

The classes are divided into 52 boys (at Dholepoor) learning English, 129 Persian, and 262 Hindce.

There is not much zeal in the State for the acquisition of knowledge, but at Dholepoor itself the advantage of the school is beginning to be understood. Several families are now anxious to have their children taught at the school under the understanding that they have nothing to pay for it.

The example of the young Rana himself is doing a great deal. Nearly all the Sirdars are having their children educated at their own houses.

91. *Education of the young Rana.*—The character of the young Rana is developing with most happy promise for the future. He joins with great zest in Paper Chases, Polo, Gymnastics, Cricket and every manly out-door amusement. From being a delicate child, he is daily becoming stronger and more capable of enduring fatigue. Since December he has had the advantage of the companionship of Mr. Norman, a young gentleman whom I asked to come and stay at my house during the cold weather for the purpose of giving the Rana an additional interest in the active amusements on which I counted a great deal to maintain a healthy tone in both mind and body, without being engaged in any special capacity. Mr. Norman stayed on from month to month; he received during his stay a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem; his engagement however terminates at the end of May.

Mr. Norman's short residence here has fully served the purpose for which it was intended.

The studies of the Rana have not been neglected, he now speaks nothing but English at our house all day; he reads and writes it very fairly, considering the time he has been learning, he is gaining an elementary knowledge of Arithmetic, Geography, and History.

He reads daily with his Sanscrit, Hindee, and Persian Masters; his progress in the two former languages is good, in the latter fair, but not so satisfactory.

92. *Council*—*Rao Rajdhurjee, Koower Hurdeo Sing, Lalla Soonder Lall, Baboo Bechu Sing*.—It is now my pleasing duty to record my sense of the work done by the Council of Dholepoor.

In the year under review 5,280 cases have been disposed of.

The present daily hours for disposal of business has usually been two and not unfrequently three.

In all important cases all four gentlemen have been good enough to attend.

For a short space Moonshee Munohur Lall came to resume his former work; he has now, however, gone to Rewah. Baboo Bechu Sing has taken his place as the hard working Member of Council.

Owing to the want of a suitable building, or indeed any building, for a Kutcherry, we are obliged to hold the Court and sittings of the Council in a portion of the Agency Bungalow (the old Dāk Bungalow), in which the Office of the Council is also located.

The inconvenience of this arrangement, for which there is no present remedy, leaving as it does no privacy in the already small bungalow, cannot be over-rated.

The house commenced for the Agency, regarding which I reported last year, was unfortunately put in hand so late that it is not yet finished.

93. *Scindia State Railway*.—I have already furnished a special report on the progress of the Scindia State Railway through Dholepoor. I shall therefore content myself with recording that the line has been definitively fixed and surveyed.

Plant and material being collected near Dholepoor with a view to opening quarries on the sandstone plateau for the construction of the bridge over the Chumbul, five miles from Dholepoor.

No important works have yet been commenced.

The relations of the officers of the Railway with the State officials and people are all that could be desired.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT of the debt of the Dholepoor State and its liquidation by the loan of seven lakhs advanced by the British Government from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Heads of debts contracted previous to 31st May 1873, according to the heads in Captain Roberts' list.	Amount of old debt, according to Captain Roberts' list.	Amount paid out of revenue from 31st May to 31st December 1873.	Balance of old debt left unsettled on 1st January 1874.	Heads of new debts contracted between the 30th June 1873 and 31st December 1873.	Amount of new debt.	Total debts stated to be due by the State on 1st January 1874 (being columns 4 and 5).	Amount paid from 1st January 1874 to 31st March 1875.	Amount struck off as not due and disallowed between 1st January 1874 and 31st March 1875.	Balance showing debt due by the State on 31st March 1875.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Army ...	1,57,814 8 3	70,619 6 6	87,195 1 9	Army ...	44,300 12 3	1,31,504 14 0	1,18,118 11 0	11,400 0 0	1,986 2 6
His Highness' private servants ...	1,14,093 12 6	48,322 8 3	65,776 4 3	His Highness' private servants	29,855 9 0	95,761 13 3	79,305 11 3	15,801 1 6	655 0 6
Civil Establishments...	56,991 9 0	24,136 13 6	30,854 11 6	Civil Establishments	23,312 5 0	54,167 6 0	40,204 3 0	13,001 0 0	61 13 0
Various allowances (manfee cash).	67,815 4 0	18,112 4 0	49,733 0 0	Various allowances (manfee)...	749 9 9	50,431 9 9	25,504 15 9	16,802 15 9	7,054 10 3
His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, uncle of Maharaja of Dholepoor.	1,93,350 15 9	...	1,93,350 15 9	.....	.....	1,93,350 15 9	.....	6,473 15 9	1,86,877 0 0
Nuthul Dowlut Ram, Banker ...	81,494 0 9	.....	81,494 0 9	Interest on old debt of Dowlut Ram, Banker.	9,014 14 0	99,538 14 9	89,538 14 9	.....	.....
				New debt contracted to Dowlut Ram, Banker.	50,977 12 3	50,977 12 3	50,977 12 3	.....	.....
Khoobee Ram, Banker	30,615 10 6	.....	30,615 10 6	Interest on debt of Khoobee Ram, Banker.	3,155 12 6	33,771 7 0	33,771 7 0	.....	.....
Salig Ram Khutree, merchant ...	27,344 3 0	.....	27,344 3 0	.....	.....	27,344 3 0	25,550 10 0	1,793 8 3	.....
Eeshree Sing, jeweller	959 8 0	.....	959 8 0	.....	.....	959 8 0	865 13 0	123 11 0	.....
Salig Ram Chowbey, merchant ...	2,220 11 3	.....	2,220 11 3	.....	.....	2,220 11 3	2,220 11 3	.....	.....

STATEMENT of the debt of the Dholepoor State, &c.—(Concluded.)

Heads of debts contracted previous to 31st May 1873, according to the heads in Captain Roberts' list.	Amount of old debt, according to Captain Roberts' list.	Amount paid out of revenue from 31st May to 31st December 1873 by Captain Roberts and Sir Dinkur Rao.	Balance of old debt left unsettled on 1st January 1874.	Heads of new debts contracted between the 30th June 1873 and 31st December 1873.	Amount of new debt.	Total debts stated to be due by the State on 1st January 1874 (being columns 4 and 6).	Amount paid from 1st January 1874 to 31st March 1875.	Amount struck off as not due and disallowed between 1st January 1874 and 31st March 1875.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Balance showing debt due by the State on 31st March 1875.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Bhugwan Dass, merchant	62 0 0	.....	62 0 0	.....	.....	62 0 0	.....	.....	.....	62 0 0	
Jwalapershad, merchant	543 11 0	.....	543 11 0	.....	.....	543 11 0	.....	43 11 0	.....	.....
Luchmun and Khoobee, merchants	2,293 4 6	.....	2,293 4 6	Luchmun and Khoobee, merchants.	23 6 9	2,291 11 3	2,291 11 3	.....	.....	.....
Messrs. John & Co., merchants	7,552 2 6	.....	7,552 2 6	.....	.....	7,552 2 6	3,919 5 6	3,932 13 0	.....	.....
C. Martin, Commission Agent	5,831 3 0	.....	5,831 3 0	.....	.....	5,831 3 0	3,303 1 0	2,523 2 0	.....	.....
Kotha (Godam)	35,977 4 6	14,253 7 6	21,723 13 0	.....	.....	21,723 13 0	512 14 3	21,210 11 9	.....	.....
Miscellaneous bills	32,718 11 9	2,559 7 6	30,159 4 3	Check book bought from Bank, Bengal.	.....	30,159 4 3	22,810 2 4	5,239 12 5	.....	2,074 5 6	
Total	8,17,748 8 3	1,80,003 15 3	6,37,744 9 0	Total	1,61,529 1 6	7,99,273 10 6	5,01,538 2 4	93,875 10 5	.....	1,99,770 15 9	

N.B.—A balance of Rupees 1,99,469-13-8 stands to the credit of the loan fund on the 31st March 1875.

Dholepoor State.		Ca.
Dr.	By expenditure as per above statement	5,01,530 2 4
To Loan	Balance in hand	1,99,469 13 8
Total	Total	7,00,000 0 0

Dholepoor,

(Sd.)

T. DENNERY, Major,

Political Agent, Dholepoor.

The 25th May 1875.

Appendix B

Budget Estimate of the Dholepoor State for the year 1875-76 from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	1874-75			1875-76			Difference by comparison of the Regular Estimate for 1874-75 with Budget Estimate for 1875 76
	Regular Estimate			Budget Estimate			
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
Cash opening balance in hand	3,34,397	7	6	97,841	8	11	
I—LAND REVENUE	6,05,308	2	6	6,40,000	0	0	+ 34,691 13 6
Tankadars	30,616	12	9	25,477	0	0	— 5,038 12 9
Oobaree				1,500	0	0	+ 1,500 0 0
II—SRWAI JUMMA.							
1 Customs, including abkaree, drugs, &c	42,577	15	6	46,000	0	0	+ 3,422 0 6
2 Fines							
(a) Judicial	2,636	4	0	2,500	0	0	— 136 4 0
(b) Civil	66	14	0	50	0	0	— 16 14 0
(c) Other sources	925	2	9	500	0	0	— 425 2 9
3 Kusrat, commission or discount fees	1,926	11	0	2,500	0	0	+ 573 5 0
4 Stamps	2,732	12	0	3,500	0	0	+ 767 4 0
5 Garden Produce	1,834	1	9	2,000	0	0	+ 115 14 3
6 Hides Contract	410	2	0	460	0	0	+ 49 14 0
7 Toll Collections	18	1	9	34,020	0	0	+ 34,001 14 3
8 Collections for endowment of Nursingjee's Mundir	72	0	0	72	0	0	
III.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Sale of horses	1,019	0	0	500	0	0	— 519 0 0
Deductions on account of absence without leave	1,498	10	6	1,000	0	0	— 498 10 6
Nuzzur	2	0	0	10,000	0	0	+ 9,998 0 0
Received from tehsils under different heads	6,026	4	9	5,000	0	0	— 1,026 4 9
Unclaimed deposits and unclaimed property	10,766	11	7	1,000	0	0	— 9,766 11 7
Refunds	42,500	5	9	26,600	0	0	— 15,850 5 9
Sale of surput grass				1,500	0	0	+ 1,500 0 0
Sale of eharcoal				500	0	0	+ 500 0 0
Churraee (grazing)				300	0	0	+ 300 0 0
Sale of grass				500	0	0	+ 500 0 0
Sale of old brol en brass				10,000	0	0	+ 10,000 0 0
Grand Total	10,85,284	8	1	9,13,370	8	11	

EXPENDITURE	1874-75			1875 76			Difference by comparison of the Regular Estimate for 1874-75 with Budget Estimate for 1875 76
	Regular Estimate			Budget Estimate			
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
Jebkhurch, bills, &c	1,24,810	8	5	1,00,000	0	0	— 24,810 8 5
Pay of officers in Khasgee and cost of establishment	2,08,138	11	10	1,70,000	0	0	— 38,138 11 10
Military	2,46,318	12	11	2,04,000	0	0	— 42,318 12 11
Civil	1,38,770	1	10	1,12,000	0	0	— 26,770 1 10
Maafee	42,892	1	0	38,000	0	0	— 4,892 1 0
Deposits disbursed to claimants	1,208	12	0	1,000	0	0	— 208 12 0
Repayment of instalment of loan to British Government with interest for one year	1,35,000	0	0	1,60,000	0	0	+ 25,000 0 0
Public Works				16,000	0	0	+ 16,000 0 0
Settlement				12,000	0	0	+ 12,000 0 0
Miscellaneous				12,000	0	0	+ 12,000 0 0
Inefficient balance	90,303	14	2	50,000	0	0	— 40,303 14 2
Total	9,87,142	14	2	8,75,000	0	0	
Closing Balance	97,841	9	11	38,370	8	11	
Grand Total	10,85,284	8	1	9,13,370	8	11	

DHOLEPOOR, }
The 25th May 1875. }

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, Major,
Political Agent, Dholepoor.

SHOOJANGHUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 193, dated Camp Bickaneer, 18th May 1875.

From—CAPT. C. W. BURTON, Asstt. Agent, Governor-General, Shoojanghur,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the affairs of the Bickaneer State for the official year ending 31st March 1875.

2. *Rainfall in 1874.*—During the year 1874 the rainfall in Bickaneer itself was 10 inches, of this five inches fell on the 30th August, all the tanks were filled on that day, and an ample supply of drinking water was secured. In June, July, and August much rain fell in most of the pergunnahs, but the absence of rain in September was generally much felt.

3. *Crops.*—The khureef or autumn crops have been on the whole good, but the strong easterly winds which prevailed in August and the want of rain in September damaged the crops in some of the pergunnahs, consequently the cultivators in several of the villages of Chooroo, Bahadra, and Shoojanghur have been compelled to support themselves on the produce of last year and by letting on hire the camels they used in ploughing. The cultivators of Shoojanghur suffered most, about 300 families are said to have deserted their villages for other parts of Bickaneer; they will probably return if next season proves propitious.

4. The rubbee or winter crops are limited to about seven villages in Hanoomanghur, ten villages in Tibbee, and a few in Bahadran, Shoojanghur, and Rajghur. In the two first named pergunnahs the land is irrigated by water, which flows from the River Ghuggur in the Punjab; in Bahadran the water comes from the Jumna Canal; and in Shoojanghur and Rajghur it is obtained from wells. The winter crops consist of wheat and barley; last year they were below the average owing to a scarcity of water obtainable from the sources alluded to above.

5. The following Statement shows the prices of the chief staples of food at Bickaneer during the past year:—

Months.	Wheat.		Rajree.		Maat.		Moong.		Gram.		Rice.		Barley.		Jowar.		Salt.		Ghee.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
April 1874	13	8	15	12	21	8	15	12	21	0	7	0	18	12	18	0	67	0	1	10
May	14	10	15	12	19	8	15	12	18	12	7	8	18	0	18	0	67	0	1	9
June	14	12	15	12	19	8	15	12	18	9	7	8	18	0	18	0	67	0	1	11
July	14	4	15	3	19	8	15	0	16	14	7	2	18	0	17	4	67	0	1	11
August	13	14	15	0	20	4	15	0	16	14	7	5	16	8	16	14	67	0	1	13
September	14	4	15	0	21	12	16	0	15	12	7	2	18	0	17	4	67	0	1	13
October	16	4	18	4	18	2	17	4	16	12	0	12	17	4	18	0	67	0	1	13
November	14	4	18	0	16	4	16	14	16	14	7	8	17	4	18	0	67	0	1	13
December	14	10	19	8	21	12	16	14	18	0	8	4	18	0	17	1	75	0	1	13
January 1875	14	4	18	10	21	0	17	14	18	0	8	4	18	0	18	0	75	0	1	14
February	15	12	18	0	21	0	17	14	20	12	9	0	18	0	22	0	75	0	1	13
March	15	12	18	3	23	4	17	11	19	8	8	1	20	12	16	8	61	0	1	15

6. *Health of the country.*—The health of the country has been generally good, no epidemic have prevailed, the heat during the months of May, June, July, and August was very intense, many deaths are said to have occurred from the effects of *coup de soleil* and heat apoplexy, and on more than one occasion travellers who had died from thirst were discovered lying on the road side. Deaths caused by the absence of water would doubtless be far more numerous than they are but for the numbers of water stations (called Poes) which are kept up during the hot weather by the charitably disposed people of Bickaneer; they are placed on the high roads and in desert places for the use of human beings and wild animals; they are the means of saving many lives and prevent much distress in this desert country.

7. *Maharaja's visit to Sambhur.*—The Maharaja's visit to Sambhur may be regarded as the chief event of the past year. The Maharaja, accompanied by myself and the principal Sirdars and officers of the State, left Bickaneer on the 24th September, and, as previously arranged, His Highness met the Agent to the Governor-General at Sambhur on the 5th October. The Maharaja was much pleased with his visit; he has, I believe, profited by the good advice Sir Lewis Pelly gave His Highness and the Sirdars on the occasion.

8. The Maharaja was hospitably received by the Thakoor of Koochawun in Marwar; His Highness contemplated a prolonged tour through the Bickaneer country, but unfortunately he was compelled to return to the capital on the 19th October on hearing of the untimely death of his cousin, the late Maharana of Oodeypoor. This sad event, and also the demise of the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, which occurred about the same time, caused the Bickaneer Court to go into mourning. The late Maharao Raja was related to the Bickaneer family by marriage; his sister (Nurrookeejee) was married in 1855 to the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing. I may here remark (parenthetically) that the death of a Native Chief is generally made a cause of real sorrow to the people of the country. At Bickaneer no marriages, public or private festivities, are permitted for a twelvemonth, during which time the consumption of flesh and spirituous liquors is strictly prohibited, and for the space of one month all shops are closed and business is neglected, and carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., are not allowed to work. This is particularly hard for those who gain their daily bread by manual labor.

9. *Maharaja's betrothal.*—An event worth notice occurred on the 22nd February last, on that day the Bickaneer Durbar formally accepted the Teeka of marriage from the hands of a Kutch Motamid, His Highness was thus betrothed to a daughter of the Rao of Kutch. The date for the marriage has not been fixed, but I am informed it has been agreed that it is to take place within two years.

10. *Fatal accidents.*—On the 15th February 1875 a marriage party having assembled at the house of Chimmun Ram, Mahajun, at Choороо, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, a number of people were collected on the roof of the house (the walls of which it appears had been damaged by the heavy rain), when it suddenly fell in and caused the immediate death of 12 persons, several others were severely wounded.

11. In the month of February eleven men were engaged in excavating a well when a portion of the earth gave way, burying them under its weight, fortunately assistance was at hand, the lives of seven of the party were saved.

12. *Googa-Maree Fair*.—One of the largest annual fairs in the Bickaneer District is held (chiefly for the sale of bullocks) at the village of Googa-Maree, in the pergunnah of Nohur, about 160 miles north of Bickaneer; it takes place towards the end of August or beginning of September and continues for a month. Bullocks are brought for sale from all parts of Bickaneer, and also from the districts of Jodhpoor, Jeysulmere, and Shekhawutee; they are taken to Delhi, Paniput, Hissar, Sirsa, Bhewani, Kurnaul, &c. Last year 16,000 bullocks are reported to have been offered for sale, of this number 12,000 met with purchasers. A fee of 8 annas and 3 pie is levied by a Contractor appointed by the Durbar on each bullock actually sold. Last year the Contractor paid the Durbar Rupees 6,100.

13. *Salt works*.—At the village of Loonkurnsur (about 50 miles north-west of Bickaneer) salt of an inferior quality is procured from the evaporation of water obtained from 119 small kutchas wells. The land on which these wells are situated extend over a distance of about half a square mile, it is marked off into portions, representing evaporating pans which are filled from the wells. The quantity of salt obtained last year was calculated at 56,000 maunds; it sold for Rupees 4,000 at the rate of 14 maunds per rupee. The Durbar claims one-half the salt annually manufactured in the months of October, November, and December.

14. *Administration*.—The administration of the country is still conducted by the State Council, of which Lal Sing (the Maharaja's father) is President, as a rule the members meet daily at the fort (where the Chief resides) for the transaction of business; Lal Sing does not generally sit with them, but I believe all matters of any importance are referred to him. The Maharaja works through the Council, and cordially supports Lal Sing.

15. In December last His Highness appointed Maharao Hurree Sing to be a member of the Council (to fill a long standing vacancy).

16. *The Sirdars*.—It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that during the past year the Maharaja's policy towards the Sirdars has been regulated by an evident desire to pacify and conciliate them. The grievances of most of the Thakoors who met Sir Lewis Pelly at Jeypoor in January 1874 have been settled. Thakoor Ummer Sing of Mohajun (the leading Thakoor of Bickaneer) has concluded an amicable arrangement with the Maharaja for the settlement of the claims he brought against the Durbar, and the villages taken from Thakoor Rawut Sing and Thakoor Sumpat Sing, of Seedhmookh, have been restored.

17. In May last the Maharaja appointed a Committee for the purpose of investigating and settling the claims of the Bickaneer Thakoors. The Committee was composed as follows:—

President—Lal Sing Maharaj.

Members—Thakoor Khungar Sing, Putteedar of Sankhoo; Thakoor Nathoo Sing, Putteedar of Bhokurke; Thakoor Mool Sing, Putteedar

of Jaitpoor; Thakoor Hameer Sing, Putteedar of Gopalpoora; and Jeswunt Sing, Man Mull, and Shah Mull, members of the Bickaneer State Council.

18. Ummer Sing of Mohajun and the other leading Thakoors declined to lay their claims before the Committee, as they foolishly considered that such a proceeding would be derogatory to them, consequently (as noted above) some of the Thakoors' cases were settled by the Maharaja personally, they are not included in the following Statement which shows the number and nature of the cases disposed of by the Committee. I ought to mention that for three or four months during the cold weather the Committee did no work, the Durbar state that this was owing to the Maharaja's absence from Bickaneer, the cessation of business on account of the deaths of the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, and the non-presence of some of the members of the Committee who had obtained leave to visit their homes in distant parts of the country.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OR NATURE OF CASES.	Number of cases disposed of	HOW DISPOSED OF.					
			Villages restored to the claimants.	Other villages granted in lieu of the one claimed.	Lands bestowed on the petitioner instead of the villages claimed.	Arrangements made for the maintenance by money.	Boundary dispute settled.	Number of cases dismissed on account of long dispossession.
1	Claims against the Durbar or against persons to whom the Durbar (have at various times) transferred the villages claimed.	27	3	1	7	1	...	15
2	Claims for villages or lands against Putteedar or other Thakoors by the younger member of their family ...	49	9	1	15	1	.	23
3	Miscellaneous ...	4	..	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Total ..	80*	12	2	22	3	1	39

* This includes the case of the Zemindars of Jessana *versus* Thakoor Megh Sing, which was enquired and settled by the Committee.

19. *Conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots.*—In paragraph 18 of my Annual Report for the year 1873-74 I noticed the oppressive conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots, and I pointed out the reasons which apparently prevented the sufferers obtaining redress at the hands of the Durbar; the same state of affairs still prevails.

20. *Bickaneer Sidds.*—In December during my absence from Bickaneer the Durbar sent an armed party to coerce certain Sidds (Hindoo Thakoors) residing in the villages of Bumloo, Poonasur, Chaposur, and Hulpalsur, who it appears refused to pay the revenue (for lands they cultivated) demanded by the Durbar, the result was, two of the Sidds lost their lives, one is said to have committed suicide, and the other, it is affirmed by the Sidds, but denied by the Durbar, was killed by a shot fired by one of the Raj people, several of the Sidds wounded themselves. It is well known that these Sidds are accustomed to intimidate the Durbar by attempts at, or by actually committing, suicide and inflicting wounds, more or less severe, on themselves whenever any demand (they are not inclined to meet) is made on them. In the present case the

points on which the accounts differ are as to the amount of money demanded by the Durbar, and the degree of violence used in trying to enforce the demand. The matter has not yet been settled, but the Maharaja assures me he is prepared to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Sidds, but the Durbar appear to consider that the case will not be completely adjusted until the Mohunt (Head Priest), Jussoo Nath, is arrested, as it is said he is the person who is perpetually engaged in instigating the other Sidds to act against the Durbar.

21. *Administration of Justice.*—Chuttur Sing, son of Jeswunt Sing, one of the members of Council, is head of the Criminal Department; he is a young man of about 22 years of age, he was nominated to this important appointment by the Maharaja in November 1873.

22. Jowahir Mul Kochur has been in charge of the Civil Department since 1872; he is an intelligent man, and, has had some experience in the settlement of civil cases.

23. Sodasookh Kochur, formerly Tehsildar of Sirdashae, was appointed head of the Revenue Department in 1874, *vice* Lukhmee Chund Nata, who incurred the displeasure of the Maharaja.

24. *Criminal Department.*—The following table taken from Appendix A. will show the work done in the Criminal Department during the year under report. It will be seen that 766 cases were instituted, of which 600 have been disposed of. The number of persons who have been punished is stated at 452, of this number 237 have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. The amount of fines realized in this department is put down at Rupees 18,222.

Number and Cases	NUMBER OF CASES			NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED			Amount of fine imposed
	Number of cases instituted	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases remaining under enquiry	By imprisonment	By fine.	Total.	
1. Murder and attempt at murder	8	4	4	8		8	Rs. 502
2 Female infanticide	1		1	1			
3 Culpable homicide	12	6	6	11	3	14	1,962
4 Poisoning	2	1	1				
5 Abetting suicide	16	12	4	8	3	11	123
6 Dacoity	29	12	17	8	3	11	1,303
7 Highway robbery	51	39	12	9	4	13	1,503
8 House-breaking	116	77	39	47	21	71	2,338
9 Cattle theft	182	135	47	52	35	87	2,418
10 Kidnapping	3	3					
11 Attempt at arson	8	5	3		1	2	21
12 Extortion	17	13	4	1	3	7	303
13 Abduction	4	4		3	2	5	162
14 Illegal confinement	6	1	2	1	1	2	175
15 Abortion	15	11	4	6	9	15	644
16 Criminal misappropriation of property	3	3			1	1	21
17 Grievous hurt	17	14	3	6	7	13	523
18 Unnatural offences	1	1			1	1	21
19 Embezzlement	1	1					
20 Counterfeiting coin	1	1		2	1	6	66
21 Gambling	11	11		8	19	27	392
22 Forgery	2	2			1	1	1,100
23 Adultery	35	32	3	17	25	42	1,780
24 False weight	1	1					
25 Destroying cattle	4	4		2	2	4	152
26 Illegal marriage	3	3			1	1	51
27 Disobedience of order	3	3					
28 Miscellaneous cases	215	209	6	44	66	110	2,762
Total	766	600	166	237	215	452	18,222

25. One Roheem murdered his wife whom he suspected of infidelity ; he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. On the 2nd January last Khungar Sing, a Raj official attached to the Tibbee Tehsil, was murdered in broad daylight by Bhyroon Sing, Rajpoot, who accused him of having an intrigue with his wife ; this man was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

26. On the night of the 24th March 1874 a Mussulman faqueer made an attempt to set fire to the Agency House and compound, the case was investigated by the Durbar (the accused being a Bickaneer subject and having committed an offence in Bickaneer), and having been found guilty was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

27. *Revenue Department.*—From the Returns furnished by the Durbar, it appears that 392 cases have been instituted in the Revenue Department, of which 210 were disposed of during the year, 182 were pending enquiry on the 31st March 1875. The following table shows the description and number of cases brought forward in this department.

Description.	No. of cases.		
	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases under enquiry.
1. Claims to villages	105	60	45
2. Claims to lumberdaries or disputes regarding chowdhayn	55	35	20
3. Boundary disputes	30	25	5
4. Claims to lands, fields, &c.	93	30	63
5. Miscellaneous	109	60	49
Total ...	392	210	182

28. *Civil Department.*—In the Civil Department it appears that 482 cases were instituted during the year, 344 have been disposed of, leaving 138 pending enquiry at the end of the year. The amount of Court fees realised is stated to be Rupees 3,792, to which is added Rupees 786, the proceeds obtained from the sale of stamped paper, making a total of Rupees 5,812. The largest sum sued for was Rupees 11,500.

29. *Jails.*—From the Durbar Statement it appears that at the end of March last there were 82 prisoners in the Jails at Bickaneer (no statement has been received regarding the prisoners in the Mofussil) on all of whom definite terms of imprisonment are said to have been passed as follows.

	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.												HINDOOS.		MUSULMANS.		Total.	
	Life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	8 years.	7 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1 year.	Under one year.	Men.	Women.	Men.		Women.
1. Murder or abetting murder	8	1	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	17	4	1	..	..
2. Culpable Homicide	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	..
3. Suttée	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
4. Dacoity	1	1	8	1	..	1	1	13	..	..	..	..
5. Highway robbery	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
6. Rape	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Abduction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8. Theft	2	4	2	3	11	21	..	1	..	..
9. Adultery	2	2	..	..	..	..
10. Cow-killing	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Arson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12. Counterfeiting coin	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
13. Forgery	4	..	..	4	..	..
	8	1	1	6	1	6	2	2	18	9	4	6	18	67	7	8	..	82

30. It appears that on the 31st March 1875 there were 56 prisoners under trial at Bickaneer. The prisoners are chiefly employed in making and repairing roads. On visiting the jails I found them clean, the prisoners in good condition, and apparently well treated. I am informed the Native Doctor, George Smith, visits the jails regularly.

31. *Troops*.—Appendix B. shows the number of troops in the Bickaneer service on the 31st March last, and the amount of their monthly pay. I am informed they are paid regularly every two months. Certainly no complaints on account of arrears of pay have been brought to my notice during the past year.

32. *Income and Expenditure*.—From the statements furnished by the Durbar it appears the income for the year under report amounts to Rupees 10,86,335-9-4, this includes Rupees 66,008-2-3, a portion of the revenue due for 1873-74, which was not collected in that year. The expenditure amounts to Rupees 9,47,767-4-6, thus showing a surplus of Rupees 1,73,963-5-3; of this amount the sum of Rupees 78,480-3-6 is still uncollected in different parts of the district, the balance (*viz.*, Rupees 95,483-1-9) has, it is stated, been paid in liquidation of certain State debts.

33. The surplus would have been very much larger, but for certain large and unusual expenses the State was put to during the year. This remark applies to the following items shown under the head of expenditure in Appendix C.

Item No. 3—Public Works Department, including the expenses of the new Palace, repairing of city wall, &c., &c., Rupees 62,488-6-9.

Item No. 7—Advance to Agency Treasurers on account of decrees of the International Court of Vakeels, Rupees 23,018-12.

Item No. 8—Remitted to Oodeypoor for a new Temple, Rupees 60,000.

Item No. 9—Expenses incurred in the obsequies of the late Maharana of Oodeypoor, Rupees 12,646-8-3.

Item No. 10—Purchase of a large quantity of grain (for storage), Rupees 14,456-14.

Item No. 11—Golden Chuttur bestowed on certain temples, Rupees 10,100.

The Maharaja evinces a laudable desire to reduce the expenses of the State as much as possible. The financial department is under the personal control of His Highness, who does not permit any expenses to be incurred, or money to be spent without his knowledge and sanction.

34. *Custom and Trade*.—Appendix D. shows the imports and exports and the amount of custom dues realized thereon at the City Munde (no Returns have been received regarding mofussil). I am informed that the 39 custom outposts attached to the City Munde, and referred to in paragraph 46 of my Annual Report for 1872-73, have recently been farmed to a contractor (Gopal Sing, son of Hookum Sing, Foujdar), who is to pay the Durbar Rupees 36,000 (a year); this amount is said to be Rupees 7,000 in excess of the sum collected from these outposts in previous years. It is reported that the trade between Bickaneer and Bhiwallee was unusually brisk last year.

35. *Mint*.—I am informed by the Durbar that Rupees 1,39,472 were coined at the Bickaneer Mint last year; the revenue derived from this source was Rupees 2,855-13-3, from this amount the sum of Rupees 1,164-5-9 was deducted on account of the yearly pay, &c., of the mint establishment.

36. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurers*.—On the 31st December 1874 the amounts due (including interest) to the Agency Treasurers of Rajpootana, Jeypoor, and Marwar were as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Rajpootana Treasurer	...	...	...	8,913	15	6
Jeypoor	"	...	...	7,553	3	0
Marwar	"	...	...	7,888	2	5
Total	...			24,355	4	1

During the past year the Durbar have paid Rupees 23,000 towards the liquidation of this debt, consequently there now remains only a small balance to be settled.

37. *Mayo College*.—The second instalment of Rupees 17,000 towards the payment of the Rupees 50,000 subscribed by the Durbar to the Mayo College has been paid. In addition to the amount the Durbar have also paid the sum of Rupees 1,192 on account of boarding houses for the accommodation of the two pupils to be sent from Bickaneer.

38. *Civil Architecture*.—Maharaja Doongur Sing has evidently a taste for architectural pursuits. His Highness has built a new Palace and made many alterations and improvements in some of the old Palaces. He has also prepared extensive granaries, and made arrangement for repairing the city wall, many parts of which have long been in a sad state of dilapidation. The following statement shows the description of the works at present in hand (or completed during the past year), their estimated cost, and the amount already spent on them:—

	Estimated cost.	Amount already spent.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. New Palace	39,500	18,636
2. Repairs and alteration in old Palace	4,650	4,650
3. Granaries	6,000	6,000
4. Repairing city wall	15,000	2,284
5. New well at Sheobaree	15,000	13,065
6. Repairing Palace at Gujnere	9,000	8,488
7. Road from Bickaneer to Sheobaree	1,500	1,020
8. Chuttree or monument in memory to the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing	20,000	7,395
9. Soor Sagur Tank work just commenced...	40,000	.....
Total	1,50,650	62,488

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

39. *Jeypoor and Puttiala*.—Early in December last, in conformity with instructions received from the Agent to the Governor-General, I met Mr. Massy, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, near Narnoul on the Jeypoor

and Puttiala border for the purpose of arranging for the settlement of certain boundary disputes. Thakoor Sobhag Sing represented Jeypoor, and Moulvie Ahmed Khan, Settlement Officer, appeared on behalf of Puttiala. With the assistance of these officers the two boundary disputes between the villages noted below were amicably settled :—

1. Bussee of Jeypoor and Nuzampoor of Puttiala.

2. Benetee „ and Motooka „

40. *Jeypoor and Bickaneer*.—After leaving Mr. Massy I was met (according to a previous arrangement) by the Jeypoor and Bickaneer Motamids, we proceed along the border, and I was fortunate enough to succeed in mediating the settlement of the four undermentioned important and long standing boundary disputes, which were all the cases of this description brought to my notice :—

1. Kajee of Jeypoor and Nond of Bickaneer.

2. Dhidhor „ and Thimaoo „

3. Tigiawas „ and Saukhun „

4. Mulseesur „ and Koonjla „

My proceedings in the four cases, together with maps showing the position of the villages concerned and the boundaries laid down, have been duly submitted to you. Copies have also been sent to the Political Agent, Jeypoor.

41. *Sirsa-Bickaneer boundary pillars*.—In June last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that certain boundary pillars on the Sirsa and Bickaneer border were in a damaged condition. The matter was at once brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, who has informed this Office that the pillars in question have been completely repaired.

42. *Survey Offices*.—The survey party in charge of Captain M. W. Rogers, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, was at work at Poogul and other parts of Bickaneer during the cold weather and up to nearly end of March. The Bickaneer Durbar furnished the party with a Vakeel and the necessary escorts. Captain Rogers acknowledged in courteous terms the attention and assistance he received from the Bickaneer Durbar and the Rao of Poogul.

43. *Infanticide*.—A case of infanticide is reported to have occurred in the Bickaneer District in November last. The wife of a Rajpoot named Hameer Sing is accused of having murdered her infant daughter, the matter is still under investigation by the Durbar. I fear the suppression of this nefarious practice is not complete. Formerly the Rajpoots were accustomed to destroy their infant daughters openly and immediately they were born (with a view of escaping the expenses and difficulty which is generally experienced in high class families in providing the daughters with suitable husbands), but now, it is whispered, unnatural parents compass the death of their daughters by starvation or by small doses of opium after having suffered them to live a few days, or even a few weeks, to avoid suspicion. I am unable to say how far this is true. The Durbar declare every precaution is taken to detect and punish the crime, but it is a significant fact we seldom hear of the marriage of a daughter among the leading Thakoor or the Rajwees. This class of people invariably find great difficulty in procuring husbands for

their daughters, as they always look to forming connection with families of higher rank than their own, and they will not bestow their daughters on persons inferior to themselves.

44. *Kidnapping children for immoral purposes.*—No cases of this description have been brought to notice in this Office during the year. The Durbar have been frequently urged not to lose sight of the subject, and to take measures to secure the detection and conviction of any person who may be engaged in this pernicious practice.

45. *Dispensary.*—The following is a summary of the works performed in the Bickaneer Dispensary between 1st April 1874 to the 31st March 1875 :—

In-door patients	...	...	...	...	24
Out-door „	...	...	...	...	3,145
			Total	...	3,169
Cured or relieved	...	...	...	...	2,857
Absent or unknown	...	...	...	...	244
Died	...	...	...	...	8
Remaining	...	...	...	...	66
	<i>Number vaccinated.</i>				
Successful	...	...	...	...	9
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	3
			Total	...	12

Expenditure Rupees 1,127-3-10.

46. *Post Office.*—Imperial Post Offices are located in the under-mentioned towns in Bickaneer territory :—

1. Shoojanghur, about 90 miles east of Bickaneer.
2. Ruttunghur „ 90 „ south-east of Bickaneer.
3. Chooroo about „ 120 „ south-east of Bickaneer.

No particular complaints have been received during the past year from the Postmasters in charge of these Offices. On one occasion the Postmaster, Ruttunghur, reported that the Sowars who accompanied the Government mails had been remiss in their duty. The matter was brought to the notice of the Durbar and was immediately attended to. The Durbar are duly urged on the necessity and importance of providing efficient and suitable escorts for the protection of the mails while passing through its territory. The following is a Statement showing the number of letters, &c., received and despatched at the Bickaneer Post Offices between 1st April 1874 and 31st March 1875.

Received letters.

Bearing.	Paid.	Registered.	Total.	Parcels.	Packets.	Gazettes.
19,081	47,473	305	66,859	148	47	422
Telegrams, 18.						

Dispatched.

Bearing.	Paid.	Registered.	Total.	Parcels.	Packets.
20,725	49,758	446	70,929	135	15

47. *Triple Border*.—No dacoity have occurred on the triple border during the past year, but a serious gang robbery took place on the 22nd April 1874 near the Marwar village of Alai, about 10 miles from the Bickaneer border. Three carts containing travellers, chiefly women, *en route* from Bickaneer to Nagore, were plundered by ten men mounted on camels; one of the male travellers was wounded. The value of the property lost was estimated at Rupees 2,555-4. The case having been investigated in this Office was sent to the Political Agent, Jodhpoor, who issued a decree in favor of the plaintiffs to the amount of Rupees 1,082-6. The money was duly paid by the Jodhpoor Durbar, but, I regret to say, as yet I have not heard that any of the robbers have been arrested. Eight other cases of petty highway robbery were investigated through this Office and forwarded to the Political Agent for disposal.

Appendix

RETURN showing the number of cases received and disposed of in the Criminal

Number.	CASES.	Number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year.			Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered or claimed.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount decreed.	Amount dismised.	Under enquiry.
		Number of cases instituted during the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Under enquiry on the 31st March 1875.							
1	Murder and attempt at murder	8	4	4	8	...	74	...	74	...	...
2	Female infanticide	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide	12	6	6	12	3	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poisoning	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Abetting suicide	16	12	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacoity	20	12	17	3	0	3,771	530	624	1,817	803
7	Highway robbery	51	38	13	2	10	4,135	912	535	2,024	634
8	House-breaking	116	77	39	...	4	7,935	4,003	536	2,432	964
9	Cattle theft	182	135	47	...	3	10,293	2,411	1,345	5,425	1,112
10	Kidnapping	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Attempt at arson	8	5	3	...	...	1,260	...	112	315	830
12	Extortion	17	13	4	...	...	2,566	995	135	1,092	344
13	Abduction	4	4	...	1	...	235	195	40	...	...
14	Illegal confinement	6	4	2	...	...	337	...	100	...	237
15	Abortion	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	3	...	...	...	544	...	463	81	...
17	Grievous hurt	17	14	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
18	Unnatural offences	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Embezzlement	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Counterfeiting coin	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Gambling	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Forgery	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Adultery	35	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	False weight	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Destroying cattle	4	4	...	...	...	242	...	221	21	...
26	Illegal marriage...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Disobedience of order	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Miscellaneous cases	215	203	13	...	...	350	...	187	169	...
	Total	766	600	166	42	57	31,693	9,076	1,293	13,376	4,933

CAMP BICKANEER,
The 18th May 1875.

}

A.

Department of the Bickaneer State from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED.																		Amount of fine imposed.			
SENTENCED.																					
By imprisonment.												Acquitted.	Released on security.	Escaped.	Died.	Under enquiry.	Total number of persons sentenced.				
For life.	For 14 years.	For 8 years.	For 5 years.	For 4 years.	For 3 years.	For 2½ years.	For 2 years.	For 1½ years.	For 1 year.	Less than one year.	Total.										
By banishment.	By fine.	Total number of persons sentenced.																			
1	1	1	2	1	2	8							8	1	2	...	1	2	14	502
...	1	...	...	...	1	.....
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	17	1,962
...	4	...	...	...	12	16	.....
...	2	0	8	...	3	11	3	2	...	...	4	20	128
...	2	1	8	...	3	11	...	4	...	...	7	22	1,303
...	3	1	9	4	4	17	4	6	...	...	7	34	1,508
...	3	37	47	5	24	76	13	31	2	...	19	141	2,338
...	4	41	52	4	35	91	27	37	1	1	59	216	2,418
...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	8	21
...	1	3	4	...	3	7	6	5	...	...	4	22	303
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	8	162
...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	175
...	1	5	6	1	9	16	4	8	1	1	3	33	644
...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	21
...	1	5	6	1	7	14	4	3	...	2	23	623	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	21	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....
...	1	1	...	2	...	4	6	11	...	...	...	17	66	
...	8	8	...	19	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	392	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1,100	
...	2	15	17	3	25	45	3	12	1	...	4	65	1,780	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....
...	2	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	162	
...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	51	
...	2	...	...	1	3	...	
...	44	44	...	66	110	17	24	2	...	3	146	2,762		
1	1	1	3	1	10	2	12	5	23	178	237	19	215	471	111	143	8	4	123	870	18,222

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix B.

RETURN showing the number of troops in the service of the Bikaner Durbar on the 31st March 1875.

No.	Description.	CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.						REMARKS.	
		Mounted and equipped by the State.	Mounted by themselves and equipped by the Durbar.	Lightdragoon Horse.	Total.	Artillerymen.	Regulars accounted by the State.	Irregular Infantry as Police Guards.	Police Sepoys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Monthly pay of the Cavalry.	Monthly pay of the Infantry.
1	Sudder ...	203	166	23	392	109	109	383	35	164	800	Rs. a. p. 2,696 13 0	Rs. a. p. 3,424 0 0
2	Mofussil ...	399	47	6	452	30	...	643	72	123	868	1,299 9 5	2,926 6 0
	Total ...	602	213	29	844	139	109	1,026	107	287	1,668	3,996 6 5	6,350 6 0

CAMP BIKANER, }
The 18th May 1875.

(Sd.)

C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix C.
CASH ACCOUNT of the Buckaneer State for the Sunbnt year 1931 (A D. 1874-75).

RECEIPTS				DISBURSEMENTS			
Description		Sumbat 1931 (A D 1874-75)					
Number		Sudder	Mofussil	Total	Number	Description	Total
	Net revenue	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p			
1	Land Revenue	0,908 6 6	4,63,594 11 0	4,73,501 1 6	1	"Dayavasthan" or temples and other religious institutions	Rs a p
2	Custom dues and other cesses	1,23,767 4 9	1,16,514 12 0	2,40,282 1 3	2	Expenses of the 36 Sirc Divisional Departments such as "Mouckhura", Stables, Elephants, Camels and Bullocks	Rs a p
3	Other sources of revenue	2,04,110 8 9	1,93,314 2 0	3,97,424 10 6	3	Public Works Department, including the expenses of the new Palaces, repairing of old Palaces, Granaries, new wall at Sheobaree, repairing of city walls, &c., &c.	Rs a p
	Total	3,38,871 4 0	6,83,423 9 6	10,20,327 13 6	4	Civil Establishment, including the Vakelds, Hazorees, Chelug, &c. &c.	Rs a p
4	Balance of the last year, viz, 1873-74	14,316 9 9	21,661 8 6	66,003 2 3	5	Troops	Rs a p
	Total from 1 to 4	3,81,220 13 9	7,05,115 2 0	10,86,335 0 4	6	Subscription towards Bengal Famine Fund equal to 7,000 Government Rupees	Rs a p
5	Money at present in the hands of the Raj due to certain departments at the end of the past year viz, Sumbat 1931	32,685 6 0	2,709 3 3	35,394 10 0	7	Paid to the Rappootana, Mirwar, and Jeypoor Agency Treasurers on account of the decrees of the Imperial Court of Vakeels	Rs a p
	Grand total	4,13,906 4 0	7,07,824 5 3	11,21,930 9 0	8	Remitted to Oodeypoor on account of a new temple built by the Maharaja's aunt, the mother of the late Maharana of Oodeypoor	Rs a p
					9	Expenses for the obsequies of the late Maharana of Oodeypoor	Rs a p
					10	Purchase of grain, viz bajree, moat &c	Rs a p
					11	Golden Chuttee supplied to certain temples	Rs a p
					12	Interest and discount	Rs a p

CASH ACCOUNT of the Bikaner State for the Sumbut year 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).—Concluded.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.					
Number.	Description.	Sumbat 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).			Number.	Description.	Sumbat 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).		
		Sudder.	Mofussil.	Total.			Sudder.	Mofussil.	Total.
1	Balance or saving ...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 1,73,963 5 3	13	Other State expenses, viz., pecuniary assistance given to Thakoots and others on the occasion of marriages and deaths, charities, grants, &c. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,73,115 11 9	Rs. a. p. 3,879 4 3	Rs. a. p. 1,81,905 0 0
						Total of Disbursements ...	8,08,545 4 6	1,39,222 0 0	9,47,767 4 6
						Balance or saving ...	.....	.....	1,73,963 5 3
						Grand total ...	.....	.....	11,21,963 5 3
					1	Paid to Bankers in liquidation of the money borrowed during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 ...	89,343 11 0	6,134 3 3	95,483 1 9
					2	To be collected from the districts and the several departments at Bikaner ...	133,891 11 0	44,618 7 9	78,490 3 6
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,73,963 5 3			1,23,180 10 3	50,782 11 0	1,73,963 5 3

CAMP BIKANER, }
The 18th May 1875.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

Appendix D.

STATEMENT showing the imports and exports at the Bickaneer City,
Mundee, for the year 1874-75.

Number and names of articles.		Value.	Amount collected on account of customs.	
IMPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	a. p.
1.	Wheat, barley, bajree, gram, rice, moat, moong, oil seeds, &c.	4,25,939	37,902	15 0
2.	Ghee (clarified butter) ...	3,20,000	15,625	0 0
3.	Saccharine matter ...	2,91,125	13,120	5 0
4.	Cloths (coarse silk), lace, &c. ..	2,73,835	11,151	4 0
5.	Opium	2,81,250	6,750	0 0
6.	Red pepper, turmeric, coriander, &c., spices ..	32,268	1,994	13 0
7.	Green fruits, vegetables, &c.	13,895	1,031	14 0
8.	Copper, pewter, iron, &c. ...	20,800	730	0 0
9.	Salt, soda, &c. ...	5,840	719	11 0
10.	Almond, raisin, cardamom, onions, nuts, &c. .	8,800	706	12 0
11.	Ivory ...	67,500	675	0 0
12.	Cow and buffaloe hides ...	23,400	296	14 0
13.	Chillies, lime, &c. ...	3,650	183	12 0
14.	Miscellaneous articles ...	2,41,250	9,824	11 0
Total		20,09,551	1,00,712	15 0
EXPORTS.				
1.	Wool ...	30,000	375	0 0
2.	Oil cake ("khulee") ...	3,400	345	5 0
3.	Opium ...	75,000	262	8 0
4.	Ivory bangles ...	6,000	17	8 0
5.	Cloth and utensils ...	7,000	218	12 0
6.	Sugar-tandy ...	6,800	159	6 0
Total		1,28,200	1,378	7 0
Grand total of Imports and Exports		21,37,751	1,02,091	6 0

CAMP BICKANDER, }
The 18th May 1875. }

(Sd.)

C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-General.

SEROHI AGENCY REPORT.

No. 151-5P., dated Camp Aboo, 19th May 1875.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. CARNELL, Political Superintendent, Serohi,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor of submitting the yearly report on the Serohi State ending 31st March 1875.

2. *Introductory remarks.*—Former reports having fully presented all ascertained particulars with regard to topography, area, population, products, and general features of the Serohi State, it will not be necessary to do more than recall the more prominent facts on such subjects as given in past years. The Principality forms the north-west portion of Rajpootana, having on the east the Aravelli range of mountains and the hilly tracts of Meywar and the Mahee Kanta, on the west and north the sandy districts of Marwar, and to the south Pahlunpoor. In the centre of the Serohi State is the holy mountain of Aboo, from which for miles round the whole Serohi District may be observed to be broken by rugged hills and covered with jungle, among which the sites of the comparatively few villages existing may be noted by the clearing in the jungle, by the patches of green corn or brown stubble around, or less frequently by the shining of the water of the tiny village tank or pond, not yet dried up by the summer sun. The population of the whole State is estimated at 55,000, and the area at 3,020 square miles, giving 18 persons to every square mile. The people are exceedingly poor, consisting in a great measure of Bheels, Grassias, and Meenas, some of whom pay little or no tribute to the Durbar. Much land is also held rent-free by Brahmins, Charuns, and Bhats. Of the remaining land about three-fourths is in the possession of Rajpoot Thakoors, who, in accordance with the ancient system, take half the produce only, the other half (in kind) becoming the right of the Durbar. From these causes the revenue of Serohi does not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, neither does it appear very evident how, under the circumstances of the country, the receipts can be materially increased. Throughout the whole of the district there are, except at the capital, where cutlery is made, no manufactures attempted, the wealth of the people consisting entirely in their flocks and herds, and the only exportation being "ghee" *via* Ahmedabad for the Bombay market, and sometimes sheep for the supply of the neighbouring Station of Deesa, some of which also find their way to Bombay. The military cantonment of Deesa is situated 25 miles south of the Serohi border, and Erinpoora, the head-quarters of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is within half a mile of the northern frontier. The main road through Western India stretching from Ahmedabad to Deesa then passes through the centre of Serohi close to the foot of Aboo to Erinpoora, after which it enters Marwar. For some years past the Department Public Works have been engaged on that part of the road between Erinpoora, Serohi, and Aboo, although no section of it can yet be regarded as completed. And it is now in contemplation, I believe, to work on the section between Aboo and Deesa, which at present is merely a sandy track winding through still more sandy nullahs, or

over boulders of rock; physical obstacles almost prohibitive of the passage of any wheeled vehicle less strongly constructed than the village made bullock cart of the country. Lastly, it should be mentioned that Mount Aboo has been used as a sanitarium for the Bombay troops for the past 20 years, and accommodates in its barracks about 90 men, while some 200 others are sent up into tents during the hot weather. Aboo is further noted as the site of the Lawrence School, established by Sir Henry Lawrence, in which an average of 55 children are received. It is also the head-quarters of the Rajpootana Political Agency, so that in the summer months there may be a population of some 400 Europeans of all classes residing at the Aboo Station.

3. The past year, whether as regards change in the administration, the occurrence of extraordinary events, or in fact of any topics demanding notice in this Report, must be regarded as an uneventful one. But with respect to the matters directly influencing the condition of the people as the seasons, monsoon rains, and crops, the year must be considered a more than ordinarily favorable one. Even the fact of the south-west winds injuring the rubbee crop to a considerable extent has not increased the price of grain, which throughout the year has not attained a higher figure than wheat 16 seers, bajree 18 seers, gram 15½ seers per rupee; the price at the present time for the three grains mentioned being, respectively, wheat 17 seers, bajree 30 seers, gram 19½ seers.

Letter No. 905G., dated 19th December 1868, from Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., to W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

These rates for this part of India, as compared with those obtaining during recent years, must be considered cheap, being 11 seers per rupee lower than the rate agreed upon as indicating scarcity in Serohi by Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge's Commission of

Enquiry during the famine of 1868.

4. As before observed, the year has been an uneventful one, and while no administrative changes worth recording have occurred, little or no progress has been made towards a higher degree of civilization than yet obtains, still it is believed that the masses of the people are contented with their condition, and fairly prosperous according to their ideas. Wrapped in blissful ignorance, they esteem wisdom folly, and their principal desire is to live on as their fathers have done before them. In addition to this extreme conservation there is the chronic pecuniary difficulty of a poor and impoverished State. His Highness is connected by marriage with the Houses of Jodhpoor, Kishenghur, Banswarra, and Doongurpoor, and considers himself obliged to maintain the dignity of such connections in a manner which often leads to an expenditure which can be ill afforded. The physical characteristics of the country, already described as rugged and mountainous, sparsely populated, and in part owned by Thakoors, sufficiently explain both the small revenue of the Chief and the more than usually difficult and more than ordinarily expensive task of administering the government. Bheels, Meenas, and the smaller tribe of Grassias inhabit all the hilly districts, and professing only a nominal fealty to the Durbar, scarcely even act up to such profession. Their ancestors having been predatory from time immemorial, they consider similar pursuits anything but disgrace. In such doings they are not unfrequently shielded and

protected by the neighbouring Thakoor, who does not consider it beneath his dignity to, in some way or other, accept the *quid pro quo* for any sympathy afforded. But with the proverbial honor, a characteristic among thieves, it is not upon each other that these Bheels, Meenas, and Grassias prey. Serohi is surrounded by the Native States of Marwar, Meywar, Pahlunpoor, and the Mahee Kanta, all countries partaking in the border localities of the characteristics of Serohi, and inhabited by very similar classes of people. Hence the robber bands of one State plunder in another, and when pursued or pressed runs into a third. Only four robberies were committed on the Imperial Agra and Ahmedabad road, which runs through the centre of Serohi during the year, and not one on the person of a European.

With the small pecuniary means available, and considering the difficulties of the country and the peculiar classes of population, the occurrence of only so small an amount of crime on this highway may perhaps be considered satisfactory.

5. From the foregoing it will be evident that not much improvement or progress in other matters can be expected. As in many other Native States, the system of government is despotism, all orders issuing from the Rao himself, no special machinery or departments of administration being in existence. Under such a system it is of course impossible that such measures, as education or sanitation, can prosper. With regard to education, it is true that several schools have been established at the instance of the Political Superintendent, but the people do not care to accept the advantage offered, and often prefer sending their children for instruction to the village "Juttee" or Jain Priest. Similarly with regard to any measure of sanitation, there is opposition to such an extent that the people have threatened to vacate a village if obliged to attend to any sanitary rules. Neither are the subjects of education and sanitation in favor with the Durbar, and are therefore not pressed on the people. It is not evident how such measures would be directly beneficial to the Durbar, and unless this is apparent the Durbar will seldom act energetically.

6. As demonstrating the extreme ignorance and superstition of the people, it may be mentioned that the belief in witches is universal, and that a case of "sumadh," or voluntarily burying alive, was reported in September last. A man named Bhugga, for many years the subject of leprosy, having become so wasted and wounded, his fingers and toes even dropping off, that his life was a burden, determined to commit "sumadh." He told his son, Bijja, that when he (the leper) died, no one would touch or bury his body, and that therefore he (the son) was to dig a pit in the jungle. If not permitted to become "sumadh," the leper further threatened to jump into the village well. Under these persuasions the son, Bijja, assisted by an uncle, dug a pit in the neighbouring jungle, in which the leper sat, and the son and uncle then filled in the earth. No one else was present at the time, but on the way to the pit the leper told several persons of his intention, but no one interfered to prevent the sacrifice.

On enquiry it appears that the disease is hereditary in the family. The father of Bhugga also committed "sumadh," and a brother and two

daughters died from leprosy. In cases of hopeless disease of the kind, "sumadh" is regarded by all as the proper mode of escape, being indeed simply a practical exemplification of that feeling which in much more civilized societies has given rise to argument in favor of assisting rather than retarding the passage to the next world of those hopelessly diseased in this life. The Durbar, however, recollecting expressions of opinion, when some eight years ago a previous case of "sumadh" occurred, were not slow to punish the abettors in the present instance, the son and uncle of the buried leper being awarded two years' imprisonment, and those told of the intention of the deceased, but not interfering, three months' with hard labor. A proclamation was also issued declaring "sumadh" a crime.

7. *Administration.*—As observed in the foregoing remarks, paragraph 3, there is little worthy of mention under this head. The Acting Dewan, Cheemunjee, died in October 1874, and has been succeeded by Kishun Lall, a Brahmin by caste, and a native of Delhi, who was invited to Serohi by the Rao, there being no suitable person obtainable on the spot.

8. *Government Mails.*—The public mails have travelled in safety during the whole year.

9. *Telegraph.*—The telegraph line passes through the centre of the district, and no interference with it has taken place.

10. *Roads.*—As mentioned in paragraph 1 (introductory remarks), the construction of that portion of the Ahmedabad and Agra road passing through Serohi still continues, but the progress is slow, and the metalling, where attempted, has, in my opinion, been very imperfectly done.

11. *Railway.*—During the last cold season the survey for the Western Rajpootana State Railway was completed throughout the Serohi State.

12. *Robbery and crime generally.*—During the year there have been eighteen cases of robbery, of which four were committed on the main road passing through Serohi, or on a distance of sixty-five miles. In each of these latter cases the sufferers were unaccompanied by village guides, and had therefore themselves neglected what all travellers in these districts know to be the ordinary measure of precaution.

The total includes the raids committed by Meena outlaws in other parts of the district, which have also been less numerous than in former years, so that it may be stated there is a marked decrease of crime in Serohi.

It is also worthy of observation that another year has passed, and that not one of the numerous British officers of various departments of Government, who during the cold season traverse Serohi through some of its wildest and most jungly districts, has been molested in any way.

The Jaghiredars of Serohi have obeyed the orders of the Durbar, and have not in any known instance harboured bad characters, nor has there been any fresh case of outlawry among them.

The most sensational crime of the year was committed close to the famous Dilwarra Temples on Mount Aboo, and the facts are briefly as follows:—On the afternoon of the 28th July 1874 one Jeewanias Puggee came to the Magistrate's Office in a very excited state, calling out that a cultivator of Dilwarra, name unknown, had killed his brothers, Bhooda

and Girdharee, with an axe at the nullah below Dilwarra while they were bringing in bēl (green forage for horses) on their ponies; that the bodies were still lying at the nullah; that he had followed up the murderer to the Jain Temples, where he had obtained asylum; and that a sepoy, the gate-keeper of the temple, had refused to let him follow the murderer into the temple. The complainant further added that he himself had only escaped owing to the fact of his being some 50 paces on ahead, and that on looking round for his brothers he had seen the murderer strike one of them down with his axe; that neither he nor his brothers knew the murderer; and that the only cause of the murder could have been a slight quarrel about the lifting of a load of bēl which had fallen off one of the ponies. Captain Baylay, Magistrate of Aboo, was in office at the time, and after sending intimation to the Surgeon of the Rajpootana Agency, proceeded to the spot at once, accompanied by the Thannadar of Aboo. The bodies of the two murdered men were found lying within a few feet of each other at the edge of the nullah just as they had been struck down, each, singular to say, had received but one blow of the murderer's axe, severing the spine at the back of the neck, and thus causing instantaneous death. Captain Baylay, after examining the bodies, forthwith proceeded to the temples whither the Thannadar had already gone with his sepoy to watch every outlet. The Durwan, the Poojarees, and the Juttee (high priest) denied all knowledge of the murderer, and declared he had not received asylum in the temples, but the brother of the murdered men adhered to his statement, and added in proof of the same that on his arrival at the temples gates in pursuit of the murderer, he had seen a Poojaree putting the mark of the red hands on the door post. The whole of the Poojarees were therefore assembled when Jeewania immediately picked out one Chaina, whose right hand was found to be stained with red paint, and to correspond with the mark on the door post. A careful search was now made through the temples till night set in, but no trace of the murderer could be found, although there is no doubt he was concealed in some secret place known only to the high priest and Poojarees. On further enquiry by Captain Baylay, the Durwan, named "Rampersad," acknowledged to having seen the murderer enter the temples, and that the Juttee or high priest ordered him to remain silent and say nothing about it. The Poojaree "Chaina" also confessed to having seen an axe with blood on it lying at the gate of the temples, and two men, a tailor and a mason, also testified to having seen Jeewania pursuing a man with an axe on his shoulder towards the temples. No time was lost in sending intimation to the Serohi Durbar, to myself, and to all the Bheel Chowkees at the Ghâts leading down to the plains. On receipt of the intelligence, sowars were despatched in all directions to scour the country, and by 3 p.m., the day after the crime had been committed, "Heerka Purmar," who there and then confessed that he had killed the two men, was made a prisoner, two sowars having found him in a small temple off the high road, distant about six miles from the capital. Heerka Purmar was brought to trial by the Durbar, found guilty, and capitally sentenced. The sentence was confirmed by the Rao, and carried into effect on the 13th October 1874 at Serohi. Two men, the Jemadar of Chupprassies of this Agency, and a Meena, Soobadar of the Brinpoora Irregular Force, whom I had occasion to

send to Serohi on business, witnessed the execution. The Serohi Durbar also fined the Juttee, or high priest of the Dilwarra Temples, two thousand rupees, or in default imprisonment for two years in the Serohi Jail for giving shelter to the murderer. Rampersad Durwan, who was sentry over the doorway when the murderer entered the temple, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for abetting the shelter. The head priest's servant, named Chaina, was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for making contradictory statements during the investigation.

The extraordinary thing about the case is, that such a foul murder should have been committed on such slight provocation, for the murderer, Heerka, was previously unacquainted with the murdered men, and there seems to have been no cause of provocation beyond some mutual exchange of abuse arising from the quarrel about the lifting of the load of bēl. The murder also was not committed in the heat of passion, as Heerka followed up the brothers for about a mile before he murdered them.

The sentences passed on Heerka and others concerned in the murder were reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, who expressed his appreciation of the firm and just manner in which the crime had been investigated and punished by the Durbar.

13. *The Jhalore Border and Grassia Tract.*—The control of the Police along the Marwar and Serohi border, exercised by me since 1871, was made over to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor in August last, and I am happy to be able to report that the peace of the border has not been interrupted.

The Grassia tract, known as the "Bakur," have also remained undisturbed, and these Grassias, formerly so unruly, have paid their small revenue without demur, and there has not been a single instance of any gang robbery by this tribe.

14. *Kidnapping.*—With reference to your Office Circular No. 291, dated 6th July 1871, on this subject, I may mention that there has been no case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes.

15. *Public health.*—No epidemic of any sort has occurred, and the health of the people has been uniformly good, there not having been even the ordinary amount of fever during autumnal season, although the rainfall, viz., 18 inches, was above the average.

16. *Dispensary.*—There is one dispensary in the State (at the capital, Serohi), which has worked satisfactorily. During the year 52 in-door and 1,185 out-door patients were treated at a cost of Rupees 776-4. There is one Vaccinator employed by the Durbar, who performed 914 operations during the season with 94.36 percentage of success. The dispensary and vaccination are supervised by Dr. Moore, Superintendent-General of Dispensaries for Rajpootana, and further particulars are doubtless given in his report.

17. *Jail.*—The Serohi Jail is not well adapted for the purposes but some improvements have been recently made in the ventilation of the night wards. It is still however very defective, but the prisoners are properly fed and clothed, and their health has been good. They are employed in out-door work or located in open sheds during the day.

They receive medical attendance from the dispensary, and an average strength of 56 afforded 101 patients with a death rate to those treated of 1·98 per cent.

18. *Punchayuts*.—The annual border punchayut, between Serohi and Mahee Kanta, assembled on the 12th February 1875, when all pending cases were settled. From unavoidable causes the yearly border punchayut between Serohi and the Bheel tracts of Meywar was not held last cold season, but an early opportunity will be taken for a meeting between the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, and myself for the purpose.

19. *State Accounts*.—I append a Statement furnished by the Durbar showing the receipts and disbursements for the past year (Sumbut 1930). The Rao has exceeded his income by Rupees 8,696-8, and instead therefore of any reduction in the State debt it has been increased and now stands at Rupees 96,847-7-3.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Serohi State for Sumbat 1930, A.D. from 11th July 1873 to 29th July 1874.

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	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By balance in the Raj Treasury on the 10th of July 1873.	5,050	14	0			
Uncollected balance in pergunnals on the 10th July 1873 collected during the year ending 29th July 1874.	9,415	7	3	14,472	5	3
<i>Received during the year Sumbat 1930.</i>						
1. Land revenue of every description	53,047	4	0
2. Transit duty...	31,357	15	6
3. Miscellaneous	20,103	10	9
				1,10,503	14	3
Balance due by Raj to State Banker on the 29th July 1874	95,847	7	3
<i>Expenditure during the year Sumbat 1930, or from 11th July 1873 to 29th July 1874.</i>						
1. Tribute to British Government	7,303	11	6
2. Inzoor Fakka, or household expenses of, all kinds of His Highness the Rao and his family	9,827	12	9
3. Charities and temples	3,473	11	3
4. Stables, elephants, camels, bullocks, and carts	20,330	6	9
5. Presents, rewards, supplies to camp and travellers	6,916	8	9
6. Officials and office expenses	10,623	4	0
7. Police posts on main road	3,845	12	3
8. Troops and contingent expenses	23,117	12	3
9. Jail expenses	1,371	4	0
10. Public works	3,425	1	6
11. Schools	798	10	3
12. Dispensary and vaccination	1,161	11	6
13. Pensions	693	9	0
14. Interest on debts and Dokankhurch	5,619	13	6
15. Miscellaneous expenses	1,700	10	9
16. Extra expenses incurred for Juskoojee (daughter of His Highness) to Kishenghur	2,161	1	6
Extra expenses incurred for Singarkoojee (niece of His Highness the Rao), of Doongurpoor, married at Jeyasulmuro	4,097	10	3
Extra expense incurred on account of funeral obsequies of Dadoo Murtanecdo	700	1	3
Extra expense incurred on account of Mayo College at Ajmere	1,316	2	6
Compensation awarded by Court of Vakceels	527	10	3
Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on the 29th July 1874	4,514	3	9
Uncollected balance in pergunnals on the 29th July 1874	10,253	14	9
Total	2,21,823	10	9

CAMP ABOO, }
The 19th May 1875.

(Sd.)

W. CARNELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Polit. Supdt., Serohi.

